

CANTON-BRITISH  
PARLEYS ENDED  
WITHOUT ACCORD

Negotiations Regarding the  
Concessions Believed Com-  
pletely Broken Off

## OFFICIALS SILENT

AFTER CONFERENCE

Chu Chao-hsin Claims to Rep-  
resent Whole of China on  
the League Council

HANKOW, Feb. 14 (AP)—Negotiations are believed to have been completely broken off between the Cantonese (Nationalist) and British governments for an agreement as to the administration of the British concessions at Hankow and Kiangling. The agreement remained unsigned today after what is believed to have been the final conference.

The negotiators, Owen O'Malley, chargé d'affaires of Great Britain, and Eugene Chen, Foreign Minister of the Nationalist Government, refused to give any information after the conference at the Foreign Office. Officials at the Foreign Office were reticent, remarking only: "We have nothing to say, but that does not mean that there is trouble."

A full statement is expected to be issued tomorrow.

GENEVA, Feb. 14 (AP)—Chu Chao-hsin, Chinese representative at Geneva, yesterday issued a non-committal statement asserting that he is the representative on the League Council of the whole of North and South China and that his mandate is complete.

The issuance of this statement was probably due to the report published abroad that the Chinese ministers in the various European capitals were about to transfer their allegiance from the Peking to the Canton Government. It is not clear, however, whether Chu Chao-hsin means that he has obtained a mandate from Canton or whether he assumes that as the agent of Peking he necessarily represents all governments or pretended governments of China.

SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 14 (AP)—A picture of Soviet Russia, playing a leading role in the Chinese civil war drama, was drawn here by Lieut. Commander J. B. Timberlake, U. S. N., upon his return to the United States after two years in command of the U. S. S. Albatross, of the Yangtze River patrol.

There have been Russian aviators over Hankow, and Russian officers in Chinese uniforms on the streets," he said. "I have seen posters showing a Chinese being killed upon a table by a Nordic blood servant."

"I have heard the drone of Russian airplanes, flying low over the city of Hankow to drop bundles of anti-foreign propaganda. At the recent Hankow disturbances, I supervised the embarkation of 75 American women and children on a boat loaned us by the British."

NEW YORK, Feb. 14 (AP)—The closing of a dozen Episcopal mission schools in southern China is imminent because of repressive measures, said the Christian Association, which have been adopted by Bolshevik Nationalists in control at Changsha, officials of the church announced here.

A resolution adopted by the department of missions and ratified by the Episcopal National Council recommends "indefinite postponement of the reopening" of the schools which were now recessed for the Chinese New Year season. The action is taken "in view of the present attempts of military forces to enforce upon schools certain political regulations."

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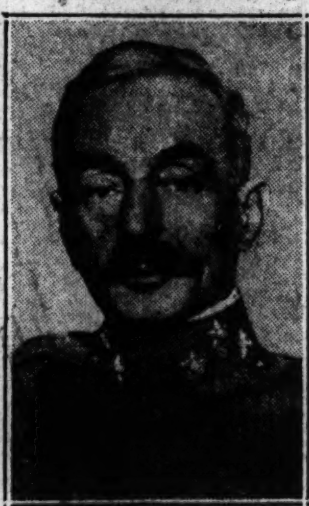
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## Suppresses Revolt



GENERAL CARMONA

PORTUGAL PUTS  
BAN ON STRIKES

Carmona Dictatorship Also  
Orders the Dissolution of  
Military Units

LISBON, Portugal, Feb. 14 (AP)—The right to strike is abolished in Portugal by a decree promulgated today by the Carmona dictatorship.

Dissolution of military units which took part in the recent rebellion is also ordered.

The Government intends to hold a strict investigation for the purpose of ascertaining who supplied the funds for the late revolution, for which, it is declared, preparations were going on for many months with immense expenditures. The revolutionists, it is asserted in official circles, secured quantities of arms in Spain, which were brought to Lisbon and Oporto, and most of these arms were abandoned in the streets and hiding places.

A commission is to be appointed to estimate the amount of the material damage done by the revolution, and a heavy tax, it is understood, is to be levied on the personal fortunes and salaries of those persons directly or indirectly participating in the revolt.

That the high section of Lisbon did not suffer more in the firing is due to the precautions of Col. Paul Esteves, leader of the loyal troops, who commanded the Portuguese army in Portugal. Colonel Esteves stationed a detachment of artillery in a position dominating the harbor of Lisbon, where the principal banks, jewelry and other establishments of luxury are located.

POLICE CAPTAINS  
WITH "MISPLACED"  
BADGES ABSOLVED

Photography Responsible for  
Insignia Showing on Right  
Instead of Left Breast

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 14 (Special)—Eight uniformed police captains, found by photographic evidence to be wearing their badges on their right breasts instead of the left, as provided in regulations, have been absolved by the Board of Police Commissioners.

The captains recently posed for a newspaper photograph on the steps in front of headquarters and the commissioner asked for an enlargement from the negative. The photographer complied. The commissioner admired the picture and directed a clerk to take it out and have it framed.

The clerk called attention to the position of the captains' badges. The commissioner, deciding that such a mistake could not be tolerated in a memorial picture, countermanded the order to the picture framer.

Ultimately the photographer was called upon to explain, and did with the statement that he followed the newspaper practice of reversing the group, so that when time was to be saved in making an edition the electro-engraver could transfer the print direct to copper and not first to glass and then to copper and through all the other processes the picture would come out right in the paper.

The photographer has promised the commission of a new enlargement, in which the captains will wear their badges on the left breasts.

MAY SEEK REVISED  
TREATIES ON MOROCCO

By Wireless

LONDON, Feb. 14—A dispatch published yesterday in the Petit Marocain from Madrid states that if the Spanish demands are unacceptable to France, Primo de Rivera intends to enlarge the debate by demanding a revision of those international agreements which regulate the action of Spain in Morocco.

## LIVING COSTS DECLINE

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 14—Between 1925 and 1926 the average cost of living in the United States declined 1.8 per cent, according to a survey by the National Industrial Conference Board. Every major item except coal cost less in December, 1926 than in December, 1925, the survey shows. The cost of living in the United States in December, 1926, was 68.4 per cent above the level of 1914 and 17.7 per cent below the peak prices of 1920, according to the board's figures.

MUSCLE SHOALS  
EXPECTED TO BE  
BACK IN DEBATE

Failure of Private Bids Be-  
lieved to Reopen Subject  
in Congress

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14—The largest cyanamid fertilizer plant in the world, built during the war by the American Government at Muscle Shoals and maintained in idleness since 1919 after a brief two-months' test run, will be again a subject of debate as a result of the rejection of two private bids from fertilizer companies, reliably reported to be found unacceptable in the House military sub-committee.

A reopening of the whole question is forecast with the situation where it was when the Government first sought bids from private sources.

Industrial chemists declare the crux of the issue is that Government has put the Muscle Shoals cyanamid process out of date. F. A. Ernst and M. Sherman, experts at the United States Fixed Nitrogen Research Laboratory, in a world survey, just published, show that the new method of taking nitrogen for fertilizer from the air by a direct synthetic ammonia process is proving cheaper and easier than the cyanamid process in which the Government invested millions in Muscle Shoals during the war.

The Ernst-Sherman survey shows that the new direct-fixation process is already producing more nitrogen than the cyanamid process, and that in European countries the cyanamid plants are being converted or scrapped. German plants operating under the new system of direct nitrogen fixation from the atmosphere have a capacity of 400,000 tons annually, which is said to be more than the world's total capacity by the cyanamid process, even with Muscle Shoals included.

Although Congress has found American companies to bid for the nitrogen-producing rights at Muscle Shoals it is believed in some quarters that these bidders are primarily concerned with the valuable water power rights there.

The air's supply of nitrogen from which fixed ammonia is derived is inexhaustible. It is estimated that the nitrogen in the atmosphere over every square mile of the earth amounts to about 20,000,000 tons which would, at the present rate of consumption, supply the world for 14 years. Hitherto most of America's nitrogen has come from natural Chilean deposits, but the synthetic process has freed Germany from dependence on Chile.

The Department of Commerce reports that a strike was caused among Chilean nitrate producers recently over the discharge at a Peruvian port in transit to Bolivia of 200 tons of German synthetic nitrate. Bolivia and Chile and the report states that the Chileans, whose Government is dependent on the nitrate tax, were unprepared for such competition.

MEXICO WELCOMES  
AIRWAYS PROJECT

Mail and Passenger Service  
Soon to Start

LAREDO, Tex., Feb. 14 (Special)—International mail and passenger service between the United States and Mexico will be established soon and mail and passengers carried both ways under plans projected by the Commerce Airways Corporation.

E. J. Mitchell, vice-president of the corporation, who recently visited Laredo, obtained the co-operation of Fred H. Ligarde, postmaster of Laredo, in taking the matter up with the Mexican post office department.

Mr. Ligarde is in receipt of a letter from Cosmo Hinojosa, Postmaster-General of Mexico City, stating that he is in full accord with the proposition and will give it every co-operation and assistance and that the Mexican Government generally will back him up in support of the service.

Mr. Mitchell will arrive here shortly in his 14-passenger Fokker airplane, accompanied by the postmasters of Dallas, Fort Worth, Houston and San Antonio, Tex. They will make a tour of inspection of Mexico, inspecting the proposed air route through Monterey, Saltillo, San Luis Potosi and Mexico City, while several other important Mexican cities will be included. The proposed route will make connections with Dallas or Fort Worth with the air services from the east and Chicago to proceed from Dallas and Fort Worth to Houston, Austin, San Antonio and Laredo over the boundary line into Mexico, it is proposed.

Cattle Swarm Plains of Texas  
in Revival of Old-Time Drive

SAN ANGELO, Tex. (Special Correspondence)—A cattle drive is on in Texas and sitting in the saddle at the head of the herd is Claude B. Hudspeth (D.), Representative of Texas, driving the 1000 head of registered Hereford cattle from his Del Rio ranch to his Brewster County holdings, a distance of 250 miles.

It's a regular old fashioned drive "over the trail" and recalls days when the herd was put over the "Old Chisholm Trail" to winter in distant states from his Del Rio ranch. Hudspeth owns ranches in Val Verde, Brewster, Crockett and Terrell Counties. He started his drive in Bandera County as a "prince's devil" and started west to Crockett County when he was 16. It is said that he tied a small printing press to the horn of his saddle, put his feet in the stirrups, and started off for Osona, a little ranching town of 1000 people in Crockett County.

Mexican Treasury  
Expecting Surplus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Mexico City, Feb. 14

THE Mexican Treasury will have a surplus of 12,000,000 pesos for 1927 which will be devoted to irrigation projects throughout the Republic, according to estimates of the Treasury Department.

The budget for the year calls for the expenditure of 305,000,000 pesos, while revenue is estimated at 317,000,000 pesos. The estimate includes payment of interest on external and internal debts, on agricultural and irrigation projects, and on debt for expropriation of lands.

NOT A CANDIDATE,  
SAYS DR. BUTLER

Columbia Head Denies He  
Seeks to Succeed  
Coolidge

NEW YORK, Feb. 14 (AP)—Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, has declared that he is not a candidate for the Republican nomination for President of the United States in 1928.

His recent remark that President Coolidge would not be a candidate for re-election had been interpreted as an indication that he was seeking the office.

In a statement issued, Dr. Butler said: "For more than a generation we have fallen into the habit of leaving public discussion of political principles and policies almost exclusively to officeholders and candidates for office. The result is that when a private citizen discusses public questions he is almost certain to excite suspicion that he does so because of desire for political preferment."

## Dr. Butler Is Challenged

to Prove Wet Statements

WASHINGTON—Wayne B. Wheeler, spokesman for the Anti-Saloon League of America, has issued what he termed a challenge to Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, "to make good his declaration that the Eighteenth Amendment must come out of the Constitution." Dr. Butler, he asserted, had lined up with the bootleggers, the denizens of the underworld, wet newspapers and personal liberty fanatics in his "fight to bring back booze."

"The people of the United States will never make Uncle Sam a bartender nor will they surrender to a small minority of lawbreakers the majority right to make the Nation's laws."

"Let Dr. Butler and his wet associates try to elect a Congress and three-fourths of the State Legislatures favorable to his plan and they will discover that only the most tenuous minority can never amend the Constitution."

"Dr. Butler and his allies, having lost in the only forum where they had the right to discuss these questions, now whine and show their yellow streak by encouraging lawlessness because the Nation adopted a policy contrary to their appetite or financial interest."

"After fighting the foes of prohibition for over 30 years, we know that the bootlegger is a bitter enemy of the Eighteenth Amendment and not a supporter, as Dr. Butler claims. His lawless activities were less perilous to his freedom under license, which he hopes will return."

"To assert that the liquor traffic was never so widely extended or profitable as it is today when we recall that before prohibition we annually consumed 42,723,376 gallons of wine, 1,885,071,304 gallons of malt liquors, and 167,740,325 gallons of distilled spirits. This means an annual consumption of 165,772,000 gallons of pure alcohol. The total production of industrial alcohol in 1925 was 105,374,886 wine gallons, of which over 90 per cent can be traced to its legitimate use in industry."

"Neither Nicholas Murray Butler nor any other apologist for the liquor crowd will ever occupy the White House. Dr. Butler's political antagonism is shown by the fact that the States he cites as hopes of the wet are elected dry governors, senators or legislatures by large majorities. In Pennsylvania and Massachusetts the new governors chosen by record majorities took unequivocal positions favoring prohibition. Ohio and some other states named by Dr. Butler learned that a wet United States senatorial candidate is doomed to defeat."

"Old Ironsides"  
Prints Are Ready

Sale Will Aid Fund of \$500,-  
000 for Restoration of  
Famous Frigate

Nation-wide distribution of color prints of Gordon Grant's painting of the United States Frigate Constitution began today according to an announcement from Rear Admiral Philip Andrews, Commandant of the First Naval District at Boston, Mass., and chairman of the national executive committee for the preservation of Old Ironsides, to whom orders for the reproductions may be sent.

A large number of applications already are on hand and work of filling these orders was begun today by a large detail of marines and other enlisted men. The prints are being sold for 25 cents each, and the profit derived therefrom will be added to the \$500,000 public subscription fund which must be acquired before the work can start on the ship.

Due to a new process in reproducing the original painting, known as aquatinting, the prints are said to contain an unusual fineness of detail. The brush marks retain their lines and the reproduction bears other marks of a similarity with Mr. Grant's original. The print is reproduced in 10 colors, and measures 17 by 21 inches. It bears in script the title, "1797—Old Ironsides, United States Frigate Constitution—1927."

Government counsel argued that Daniel C. Roper, then Internal Revenue Commissioner, had no authority

## "Hey, Mister, Kin I Come In?"



Of Course He Can. Boys' Clubs Were Made for Just Such Lads as This. Once Inside the Club, Laughter Would Be Seen in His Eyes.

BOSTON HONORS  
SHIPPING HEADS

Mr. Dalton and Mr. O'Connor  
Greeted at Meeting of  
Maritime Association

About 600 leading business and shipping men of Boston attended a luncheon this noon tendered by the Maritime Association of the United States at the Copley-Plaza. Mr. Albert C. Dalton, president of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, and Thomas W. O'Connor, chairman of the United States Shipping Board, who brought the S. S. Leviathan here Saturday for overhauling. The luncheon was held at the Copley-Plaza and Charles F. Weed, president of the First National Bank, presided.

Among others of the 35 guests were Mayor Nichols; Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of the Commonwealth; Andrew J. Peters, president of the Chamber of Commerce; Rear Admiral Philip Andrews; Preston Brown; Willard W. Lufkin, collector of the Port; George Hanauer, president of the Boston & Maine Railroad; Captain Hartley; George H. Johnson, city collector; Howard M. Briscoe, vice-president of the Boston & Albany Railroad; A. P. Russell, vice-president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford; and Thomas A. Miller, district director of the Shipping Board.

The occasion is a visit by shipping officials to Boston, many of whom took advantage of a trip in the United States Lines steamship Leviathan, now here in dry dock at South Boston for repairs.

Hundreds of workers are scraping and painting the hull of the Leviathan, installing new propellers, inspecting the machinery, and altering the inside of the ship to provide larger quarters for second and tourist class passengers next summer. It is expected the vessel will be floated out at noon next Monday. It will return to New York for a scheduled voyage to Southampton via Cherbourg on Feb. 28.

Dinner at the Brookline Country Club and motor trips to Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Harvard University, where A. Lawrence Lowell, president, showed the visitors about the yard and Widener Library, were included in yesterday's itinerary, while Saturday they took a trip about the harbor on the police boat, "Guardian."

WOMAN JURY SERVICE BILL  
PIERRE, S. D., Feb. 14 (Special)—South Dakota women could qualify for jury service, if they so desired, under provisions of a bill passed by the Senate of the South Dakota Legislature. The bill will be presented to the House.

Ford Control Was Liability,  
Says Government in Tax Suit

Federal Counsel, Opening Their Side of Case,  
Declares Minority Could Not Sell Stock

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14—What ever Henry Ford's ability meant to the Ford Motor Company, his control was a liability rather than an asset to minority shareholders seeking to sell their holdings, according to statements of Government counsel in the \$50,000,000 tax suit against former minority holders.

Mr. Ford's close grip on his company meant that minority holders could neither use their stock as collateral, list it upon the stock exchange, nor sell it at a price not dictated by the Detroit manufacturer.

Such restrictions, according to government counsel, who for the first time laid bare the basis of their case, depreciated the value of the stock below the figure set by appellants. It means that Mr. Ford intended to perpetuate his control and that he did not intend to sell street or outside interests to buy into it, in event minority shareholders sought to sell.

Government counsel argued that Daniel C. Roper, then Internal Revenue Commissioner, had no authority

## "Hey, Mister, Kin I Come In?"



Of Course He Can. Boys' Clubs Were Made for Just Such Lads as This. Once Inside the Club, Laughter Would Be Seen in His Eyes.

Valentines Ask  
Boys' Club Aid

Campaign for \$850,000 Is  
Asked to Operate Two  
Active Organizations

With the merging of the Roxbury Boys' Club with the Boys' Club of Boston under the name of the former, which was effected on Jan. 23, plans are going forward to carry the activities of the club to still a larger membership. To make possible this expansion the board of overseers has undertaken a campaign for \$850,000 to be used for permanent endowment and for operating expenses of the two plants for 1927 and 1928, which it is hoped to expand and make permanent. Invitations to assist were sent out today in the form of valentines signed by George Bramwell Baker, president of the club.

"These two clubs have recently united because greater efficiency, economy and broader service are possible by combining forces," Mr. Baker writes. "In view of this merger far greater opportunity for reaching those most in need of the club would be possible if part of the budget were assured through an endowment fund."

The announcement states that there is urgent need of lifting the financial load from the shoulders of the club's director, Harris LeRoy, who has been in charge over 10 years, so that he may devote himself to his work with boys. With this accomplished, the officers, board of overseers, and friends of the club are confident that the merger will prove to be an important step forward in boys' work in Boston, as it will insure to the Roxbury branch the benefit of that leadership to which the Boys' Club of Boston owes its growth.

The club has its headquarters at 10 Post Office Square.

CRIMELESS SATURDAY  
NIGHT FOR NEW YORK

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 14—For the second time in six months, New York police reported the city crimeless from Saturday night until Sunday morning. They held that the Baumes laws are responsible.

On a certain Monday morning last September, after the Baumes laws had been in effect since the previous July, the police stated that not a single crime had been reported in New York for the 24 hours preceding. There had not been a similar record for eight years. From last Saturday night until Sunday morning at 9 o'clock the police had practically nothing to do except to settle a few minor squabbles in which they acted as arbiters without having to bring the contenders to the police stations.

UTILITY BOARD  
DEMANDS CUT IN  
LIGHTING RATES

Finds Reductions Possible  
and Also Seeks Right to  
Make Them Effective

COVERS THE GROUND  
MAPPED BY GOVERNOR

Recommends Power Extend to  
Water and Gas Companies,  
but Not Public Plants

The State Department of Public Utilities today advocated the reduction of electric lighting rates and recommended that it be given the power to initiate proceedings to that end, in an official report filed with the Legislature. This opinion is in line with the movement by Governor Fuller to obtain widespread rate decreases.

The department reported in response to the Shattuck order of Jan. 12, that there are a number of companies which on the face of their annual returns to the department might reasonably be required to make reductions if the department had authority to start action against them.

To remedy the situation the department renewed the recommendation made by it three years ago and adopted by Governor Fuller in his annual message that it should be given authority to open investigations on its own motion as well as hearing them on the present form of petition by groups of customers or city or town governments.

The department adds the recommendation that it should be given authority to fix not only the maximum rates charged by utilities, as under the present law, but that it be given authority also to control the minimum and all intermediate rates charged for electricity, gas or water, and to review the propriety of rates and charges provided under special contracts with large consumers.

Finds Reductions Possible

"We do not recommend any legislation directed to give this department control over the rates and charges of municipal plants," the report says.

The report, as filed with the clerk of the House of Representatives today, reads:

"We have considered whether, taking into account present earnings and other pertinent facts, reduction in rates, with particular reference to the maximum or lighting rates, may now be reasonably required, and we are of the opinion, in the light of the information available from the returns of the companies to the department, that in a number of instances, particularly in the case of electric companies, reductions may reasonably be required."

"At the present time, reduction in rates may be ordered only upon the written complaint of the Mayor of a city or the selectmen of a town where a gas or electric company is operating, or of 20 customers thereof, under the provisions of Section 93 of Chapter 184 of the General Laws."

"This statute provides that the maximum rate fixed by the department upon any such complaint shall not thereafter be increased by the company except as provided in Section 94. While it is not entirely free from doubt, we are inclined to the view that the companies under the provisions of said Section 93, is restricted to fixing the maximum rate, and is without power to deal with rates below the maximum, except as they may be incidentally affected by the fixing of the maximum rate."

Would Expand Powers

"We are confirmed in this view by the fact that the time this statute was originally enacted it was the practice to sell gas and electricity at a uniform price. Moreover, in fixing the price of gas and electricity under this statute the department and its predecessors for a period of about 40 years have dealt only with the maximum price."

"In order to deal effectively with rates and to eliminate discriminations, we are of the opinion that the department should be given jurisdiction of the entire rate structure. Under the present statute the rates of the large power users are usually controlled by competitive conditions, determined by the facility of obtaining other means of power, while the smaller user of power is without any protection whatever, other than that afforded by the authority of the department in fixing the maximum rate."

"This results frequently, in our judgment, in the larger power users being given extremely low rates at the expense of the smaller users. We believe, therefore, that an amendment to the present statute which merely gives to the department the power of initiating proceedings to fix the maximum rate inadequately meets the present problem of regulation."

"We suggest, therefore, that the Legislature should enact legislation which will give to the department the power to classify rates and also to review the propriety of the rates and charges provided under special contracts, and we submit a draft of a bill to that end. If such a bill should be passed, there would be no occasion to retain the present Section 94 of Chapter 184, as the bill submitted would provide a more elastic and efficient method of dealing with the changes in rates. It would place the changing of rates of the gas and electric companies on substantially the same footing as those applying to other public utilities in the Commonwealth."

No Control Over Public Plants

"We do not recommend any legislation directed to giving this department control over the rates and charges of municipal plants."

(Continued on Page 13, Column 4)

The  
Educational  
Page

which has been a feature of the Monday and Thursday Monitor, will be published hereafter on Tuesday and Friday, making its first appearance on the new schedule

Tomorrow's  
MONITOR



## WOOLMARKETING SURVEY PLANNED

Government to Aid Growers by Study of Co-operative Selling Organizations

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Following a two-day conference, at which 28 of the leading co-operative wool marketing associations were present, expansion of the research program of the division of co-operative marketing, Department of Agriculture, to make a Nation-wide study of the co-operative marketing of wool was announced.

William M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture, assured the group of the department's intention to help in working out practical problems in producing and handling wool. Chris L. Christensen, of the division of co-operative marketing, made it clear at the outset of the meeting that the department was not authorized to promote the formation of co-operative marketing organizations, and that it did not urge the adoption of any preconceived form of co-operative association, but that it is ready to give assistance and advice to organizations already in existence or in process of formation.

The department's extended plan of research will include the collection and analysis of data on the business organization of wool co-operatives all over the country, a study of membership problems, studies to determine the benefits of co-operative marketing of wool and of the demand for different types and qualities of wool.

The delegates to the conference asked the department to obtain the latest information obtainable on the domestic and world situation of wool, promotion of the United States wool grades, and the extension of market information. Lloyd S. Tenny, of the bureau of agricultural economics, announced that J. F. Walker of the recently established division of co-operative marketing, who has been "loaned" to the department by the Ohio Wool Growers' Co-operative Association, has been assigned to make a year's study of wool production and marketing in Australia and New Zealand for the purpose of applying such of their practices as may be practicable to the co-operative marketing of wool in this country.

Mr. Walker, who has been "loaned" to the department by the Ohio Wool Growers' Co-operative Association, has been assigned to make a year's study of wool production and marketing in Australia and New Zealand for the purpose of applying such of their practices as may be practicable to the co-operative marketing of wool in this country.

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## 1200 RADIO STATIONS SEEN IF BILL FAILS

Senator Dill Warns of Bar on Distance Reception

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Unless radio legislation is enacted at this session of Congress, its proponents say that the ordinary radio set will be practically worthless within a few months except for local reception.

C. C. Dill (D.), Senator from Washington, told the Senate, which has delayed final action on the pending radio act, that at the rate licenses under the present law are being allowed, there will be over 1200 stations on the air by July 1 of this year.

"The Department of Commerce has informed me that there are 721 stations now licensed," Mr. Dill said. "As there are 100 in process of construction, which if no law is enacted, will undoubtedly be licensed as soon as they make application. They have information that 228 more stations are in contemplation. So that in the natural development of events there will be approximately 1200 stations on the air by July 1."

Mr. Dill and other Senate leaders expressed confidence that the pending compromise radio act will be enacted by the Senate—the House has already approved the measure—so that it could be in effect before the start of the season.

On three different occasions the Senate by appreciable majorities, has rejected motions to dissent on the measure. The plan is to force action on the question by the end of the session.

It is expected that the bill will be enacted within a few days.

Salt in China: To obtain salt in inland China, it is necessary in some places to bore wells through solid rock to a depth of 3000 feet.

## RECALL FAILS IN WASHINGTON

Effort to Oust Gov. Hartley Subsides—Sufficient Signatures Lacking

SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 14 (Special).—The recall campaign against Gov. Roland Hartley of this State started in October last, following the removal of Dr. Henry Sussalo, president of the University of Washington, has failed.

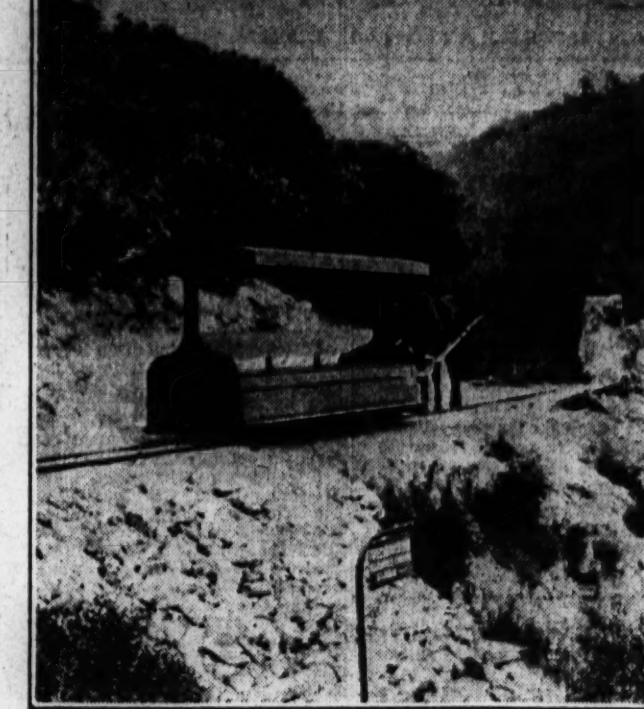
Closing of the recall petition offices throughout the State, with the sole exception of the headquarters in this city indicates the cessation of the campaign. Only two paid employees are retained in the local office to care for the detail work. Those in charge are said to blame the failure partly upon the State recall law which prohibits the employment of paid petition circulators.

The petition, which will not be filed but kept intact for the present, are good until December of this year, at which time, if they are not filed, they will have to be renewed.

For some time it has been known that the number of signatures has been lacking, with a diminishing interest in the recall upon the part of the public. The first disappointment to the recall circulators was on election day in November when petitions presented at the various polling places throughout Seattle and other cities received only a few thousand signatures.

It is claimed by officials in charge of the recall drive that the recall campaign is responsible for an apparent change in attitude upon the part of the Governor toward institutions of learning in this State, and that this result has justified the campaign.

## Putting the Cart Before the Mule



Mt. Lowe Sight-Seeing Line Affords Unobstructed View.

Following the Haydn Symphony, the Chadwick group gained importance. This symphonic poem is typical of the inventive genius of Mr. Chadwick. He does not disdain a few modern harmonic progressions when there is a specific effect to be gained through their use. Neither does he hold himself superior to tunes of the old school. Thus we find in the "Angel of Death" a curious blending of the old with the new, at once unusual and acceptable. In this piece the brass displayed a soft resonance hitherto unrevealed by it. The remarkably fine performance was very warmly received, and Mr. Chadwick modestly rose from his seat to receive his share of the applause.

To a few of us, the surprise of the concert came with Miss Raynor, a young Bostonian entirely Boston trained. Blessed with an uncommonly good natural voice, she has carefully developed it into an organ of excellent range and of even quality. Miss Raynor sings easily, she neither forces nor pinches her voice. Her delivery is clear and direct, and her phrasing is untrammelled by unsuspected depths.

The third of the Children's Concerts under the direction of Ernest Schelling took place in Jordan Hall Saturday morning. Since for this concert Mr. Schelling was unable to be present, Mr. Wallace Goodrich took his place as lecturer and conductor of the players assembled from the Boston Symphony Orchestra. American composers made the topic of both talk and music, and Mr. Goodrich accomplished them with ease and charm.

A brief survey of the beginnings of music in America led to specific examples of the work of several noted American musicians. The composers chosen by Mr. Schelling made a representative group of Americans. Chadwick's "Jubilee Overture" stood first on the program, and the conductor transfers the shafts and the mule to the other end of the car, and it is pushed back again to the starting point. It is an unusual trip and free from any chance of speeding!

## YALE LAW SCHOOL ACTING DEAN NAMED

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 14 (AP).—Robert M. Hutchins, secretary of Yale University, has been elected acting dean of the Yale School of Law for the year 1927-28. He succeeds Thomas W. Swan, who resigned to become a judge of the Circuit Court of Appeals.

Mr. Hutchins, who graduated from Yale College in 1921, became secretary of the law school in 1925, succeeding the Rev. Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes. He completed his studies in the law school while acting as secretary of the university.

## WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report  
Boston and vicinity: Snow, changing to rain and sleet tonight; Tuesday partly cloudy; strong northeast wind this afternoon and tonight, shifting to west on Tuesday.

Northern New England: Heavy snow tonight; not so cold in New Hampshire and Vermont and the interior of Maine; Tuesday snow; light temperatures; strong northeast and east winds.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the north and middle Atlantic states, period of snows in north and rain in the south portion at beginning of week and again after middle of week; moderate temperatures most of week except cold near end.

## Opera Season Closes

The Chicago Civic Opera Company closed its annual Boston season Saturday with performances of Puccini's "La Bohème" in the afternoon and of Verdi's "Traviata" in the evening, both before large audiences.

Mme. Mason was the Mimi and Mr. Cortis the Rodolfo of the Puccini opera, and both scored a success. Luigi Montezano and Virgilio Lazari completed the quartet of Bohemians. Mr. Polacco conducted. Mme. Musio was the Leonore of "Traviata," and the performance was conducted by Mr. Weber.

The season is reported to have surpassed those of other years in the matter of attendance, and the deficit is said to have been considerably reduced. The artistic level of performance has been high. It seems reasonable to believe that Bostonians may anticipate the return of the Chicagoans next year.

## People's Symphony

The eleventh concert of the People's Symphony Orchestra was given in Jordan Hall yesterday afternoon. Stuart Mason conducted and Dorothy Patterson Raynor, soprano, was the assisting artist. The program included Haydn's Symphony in D minor, No. 2; Chadwick's "Angel of Death"; Herbert's "Love-Scene" from the suite op. 12; Verdi's "Ritorno Victorio" from "Aida"; and Nicolai's Overture, "Merry Wives of Windsor."

The symphony played yesterday is one of Haydn's strongest works. The impressive Adagio, introductory to the first movement, was well sustained by the orchestra. The melodious Andante (second movement) was not only played, it was sung, with all choirs producing a volume of tone exceptionally well balanced. Of the Minuet, one word alone might be used to characterize the performance. It was neat; neat in attack, phrasing and general assembly. The audience gave enthusiastic approval.

## MILK SUPPLY BILL OPPOSITION HEARD

Lenroot-Taber Bill Points Described to President

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (AP).—Milk bootlegging, contrasted with which liquor bootlegging is trivial, would be introduced in New York State and New England generally by the approval of the Lenroot-Taber Milk Bill, President Coolidge was told today by Louis I. Harris, Milk Commissioner of New York City.

The bill would deprive New York City of the 190,000 quarts of milk which daily come from Canada, he said, and would also deprive Boston of milk from the same source.

The conflict between the two cities over their milk supply would become much worse in the opinion of Mr. Harris, and this would bring about bootleggers of milk from unregulated and uncertified milk sources.

The measure, now before the President for signature is designed to fix certain requirements for imported milk.

## NEWTON CENTRE WINS HONORS IN CLASS B

MASSACHUSETTS INTERCLUB SQUASH RACQUETS CLASS B (Final)

Newton Cen. S. T. C.	Won	Lost	P.C.
Harvard Club	28	13	.704
Harvard University	26	14	.650
Millon	22	17	.562
Cambridge S. R. C.	16	24	.400
Union Boat Club	16	24	.400
Weston S. R. C.	8	32	.200
University Club	8	32	.200

Newton Centre Squash Tennis Club closed its Class B interclub season at squash racquets, held under the auspices of the Massachusetts association, at the head of the standing here over the week-end. Newton Centre took the measure of Weston Squash Racquets Club, 4 to 0.

Other scores in Class B were as follows: Union Boat Club 3, Harvard University 2; Millon 2, Cambridge S. R. C. 1; Chestnut Hill Club 1, Harvard Freshmen 1; University Club 4, Newton Club 1; Boston A. S. Weston S. R. C. 0; Newton Centre 5, Lincoln's Inn Society 4.

## OWEN TO LEAD TEAM AGAINST HARVARD

The Harvard University hockey team will face its hardest test of the season in a contest with the University Club at the New Boston Arena tonight. The team is being coached by Owen, who is being rated as the strongest amateur team ever recruited in Boston and also is being heralded as the Olympic representative for next year.

Harvard has an in-and-out hockey team this season, playing spectacularly one night and raggedly the next night, but at the team's worst it is hard to best because of the persistent covering by the forwards of every attack.

Tonight's game will mark the final and best workout for the Crimson before its meeting with Yale next Saturday.

## Complete Ivory Toilet Set of 2000 B. C. Found at Ur

Interesting Discoveries Made by Explorers in Abraham's Native City

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 14 (AP).—For a number of years the joint expedition of the British Museum and the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania has been delving into ruins in Mesopotamia and constantly adding to the sum of ancient history. The expedition is under the field direction of C. Leonard Woolley, who in his December report, just received, tells of the work of excavating in Abraham's native city.

Mr. Woolley writes that he found at Ur of the Chaldees, the home of Abraham, a complete toilet set in ivory, including a lotus-shaped mirror handle, powder box, paint box in the form of an sphinx, and "the best piece of all, fine-toothed comb bearing on either side a picture of a bull exquisitely engraved in the finest Phoenician style."

"It was a set of which any lady might have been proud," writes Mr. Woolley.

"Interesting from more than topographical reasons," Mr. Woolley writes, "was the excavation of a large building standing over a mile outside the limits of the sacred area, a great hall—it might have been a royal audience chamber—put up by King Sinsiddinam shortly before 2000 B. C. The remarkable feature about it was that it had undoubtedly had an arched and vaulted roof, and until recently such would have been judged wholly impossible at an early date."

"But the finding of arched doorways in private houses of the same period, and the fact that contemporary brick tombs were sometimes barrel-vaulted justifies a restoration of this building which upsets all the views that have been held about the history of architecture in the East."

The most surprising feature is the abundance of precious metals. Mr. Woolley reported, Diadems, rings, earrings, and beads of gold and silver, and the rule rather than the exception.

"Individual objects are remarkable. There is a coffin of gold set with lapis lazuli which might have been made yesterday instead of 5000 years ago."

## DR. DENNEN APPOINTED CHRIST CHURCH RECTOR

Today the vestry of Christ Church, in Salem Street, commonly known as the Old North Church and linked by its historical association with Paul Revere, announced that the Rev. Dr. Ernest J. Dennen of Cambridge had been appointed rector to succeed the Rev. Dr. William H. Dewart, who resigned some months ago.

Dr. Dennen, whose home is in Follen Street, Cambridge, has been engaged in the administrative work of the Episcopal diocese of Massachusetts, with headquarters at 1 Joy Street, where he carried on also the work of the Order of St. Columba, which he founded in Lynn some years ago. The order is the official boys' club of the Episcopal church in this diocese. It is now Dr. Dennen's intention to relinquish his advisory labors in connection with the order when he enters upon his new duties at Christ Church.

## SECRETARY HOOVER TO TALK IN NEW HAVEN

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 14 (AP).—When Secretary Herbert Hoover, of the Commerce Department, speaks at a meeting of the New Haven Chamber of Commerce here on March 15, his address will be picked up by radio station WTIC, and transmitted to WTAP in New York and a chain of stations throughout the country.

The Secretary is expected to devote a considerable portion of his address to the terms of the White and Dill bills which have been the basis for conferences between representatives of the Senate and the House on radio legislation.

## Belmaison Reproductions



## A Pair of Louis XV Bergères

In French Green and Gray

Everything about these attractive chairs expresses simplicity, comfort and informal grace. In type they are characteristic of the end of the style, and may indeed be described as transition pieces. The simple molded frames, gently undulating and without ornament, being painted, indicate for covering just such a good but modest material as the Utrecht cut Velvet which has been used. Belmaison was exceedingly fortunate in discovering one of such excellent quality and correct design, good Utrecht velvets finding their way to this country but rarely nowadays. This one is a *gauffre*, in a small lozenge pattern with little flower tufts, and is delightful both in texture and in its agreeable tone of soft gray green. It is extremely durable—the sort of material which would have been chosen in the 18th Century for chairs in constant use.

## Lowered in The February Sale

These chairs imported from France are regularly \$400 each. They are lowered during the Sale to \$360 each. Fourth Gallery, New Building

## John Wanamaker

BROADWAY AT NINTH STREET NEW YORK

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## CHURCHES BACK COOLIDGE PLEA TO LIMIT NAVIES

Indorsement of Council Is Cabled to Great Britain, France, and Japan

NEW YORK, Feb. 14 (AP)—The Federal Council of Churches in America has cabled to the churches of Great Britain, France and Japan a statement indorsing President Coolidge's message regarding further limitation of naval armament and announcing that the churches of this country "as a unit will stand resolutely behind the President."

The statement will be disseminated among the churches of Great Britain by the Christian Conference on Politics, Economics and Citizenship, familiarly known as "copec," embracing all Protestant churches there. In France distribution will be made by the Federation of Evangelical Churches, and in Japan by the National Christian Council, embracing 20 denominations.

The announcement was signed by the Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, president of the federal council, under authorization of the other officers of the organization.

### Churches Stand as Unit

The statement follows: "The message to Congress by President Coolidge telling of his communication to Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan with regard to the further limitation of naval armament, has been received with deep gratification. The churches of the country as a unit will stand resolutely behind the President."

"The Federal Council of Churches has repeatedly taken action urging further reduction of armaments by the nations and specifically at its meeting Dec. 24, 1926, expressed its advocacy of the policy for broadening the application of the spirit and principles of the limitation of armament formulated at the Washington conference."

"The spirit shown by the President in his approach to the European nations, his sympathetic understanding of their problems and his manifest appreciation of the highly complex and intricate character of the question of disarmament, impress us with his comprehensive and discriminating grasp of the magnitude of the situation. We believe that the peculiar difficulties of the European nations require the most sympathetic consideration but that they can be met if dealt with in a spirit of mutual good will."

"We hope that the House and Senate will wholeheartedly support the President in this program and will do nothing to jeopardize it or to hamper its practical realization."

"Prompt Action Advocated" "It is earnestly to be hoped that the President will push his proposal persistently and persuasively, and that the governments of the peoples of the other nations will receive this appeal in the same spirit and good faith with which it is issued and will respond to his earnest request for prompt action."

"Our people should realize that the alternatives are—either a positive program for ending further competition in naval armaments or renewed and unrestrained competitive naval building programs, inevitably causing immediate increase of mutual suspicion and ill-will, heavy increases in naval building budgets and corresponding waste of money and resources."

"We believe that the President is right in feeling that 'competitive armaments constitute one of the most dangerous contributing causes of international suspicion and discord and are calculated eventually to lead to war.'"

### Italian Press Views

Vary Considerably

ROME, Feb. 14 (AP)—While the Italian naval experts are examining President Coolidge's note calling for a new naval pact, the Italian newspapers publish interesting articles purporting to show Italy's view on the question of the reduction of naval armaments. The opinion here is that Great Britain will approve the American proposal, but strong doubts are expressed as to Japan and France accepting a reduction in the number of submarines and destroyers.

As regards Italy, the Giornale d'Italia says that Italy is ready to see an extension of the Washington Conference ratio to armored cruisers, but is strongly opposed to any limitation in the construction of armaments, destroyers and submarines which are considered as defensive units essential for the country which depends largely on maritime communications for self-preservation.

With this reserve, the Giornale says that Italy is ready to attend a new conference with a sincere desire to collaborate with other nations to find a fair and practical solution of the problem of armaments. Several Fascist newspapers consider President Coolidge's step as an electoral plank, also as an indirect blow at the League of Nations, whose incapacity to solve the problem of disarmament is once more disclosed.

On the other hand, Lavoro d'Italia, after defining the American memorandum as a "clear defense of American interests slightly veiled by a few expressions of a humanitarian appearance," says that if a further reduction of naval armaments is to be effected, Italy in no case will accept a ratio lower than allowed to France.

ROME, Feb. 14 (AP)—In general terms the Italian press declares that President Coolidge's disarmament proposal is valuable as an invitation to both the large and small powers to clear up in a concrete way the atmosphere surrounding the disarmament problem, but that it does not contribute tangibly to a real solution.

The press echoes a semi-official communiqué which emphasizes the difficulties that seem to justify skepticism. The American invitation, the communiqué says, is being studied personally by the Premier, Benito Mussolini, with the aid of Admiral Aceto, chief of staff of the navy, and other experts.

"Without intending to anticipate

Italy's official answer," the communiqué continues, "it can be immediately affirmed that Italy, in view of her modest naval program, could never consent to measures endangering even indirectly her vital interests. It is necessary, moreover, to point out that between 1922 and the present time several new facts have presented themselves, such as the failure of the Rome Conference in 1924 of the small powers, and the accelerated progress for naval construction of several of the large and small powers which face or can enter the Mediterranean."

The tone of the communiqué, which obviously is officially inspired, confirms the opinion in political circles that Italy is willing to show good will by accepting the invitation to discuss the proposal, but with absolute insistence on reservations protecting her vital defensive interests.

## FRANCE TO SEND REPLY AT ONCE

Cabinet Passes Draft for Washington—Reference Made to League

By Special Cable

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

PARIS, Feb. 14—Tomorrow the French Cabinet hopes to pass a draft reply to President Coolidge's memorandum on naval disarmament and to forward it immediately. This promptness, if there is no further hitch, indicates a change of the

ment committee of experts has recommended drastic army and naval economies, including the disarmament of all warships except those used as training ships.

The experts recommend the sale of all useless warships, the stoppage of all warship repairs, the removal of superannuated officers and the postponement of the construction of a new arsenal.

Similar economies are proposed for the army, including the disbandment of seven regiments and the dropping of 2000 officers.

It is estimated that the changes will mean the saving of 125,000,000 drachmas. (A drachma ordinarily is worth 19.3 cents in American money, but because of depreciated rate of exchange growing out of the World War it has dropped to 1.3 cents in the United States.)

## POLES DOUBT REICH ACTION

Interruption of Commercial Parleys Causes Comment—Sincerity Questioned

By Wireless

BERLIN, Feb. 14—Germany's interruption of the commercial parleys with Poland until it has come to terms with that country concerning the rights of German subjects to settle down in Poland is regarded in Polish diplomatic circles here as an attempt on the part of the new German Government to force the Poles to yield to the Reich's alleged intentions of inducing as many German subjects as possible to settle down on the Polish territory.

The Poles, however, declare that they refuse to bind themselves in any way, maintaining that other nations reserve to themselves the right to regulate the immigration of aliens. The Poles, moreover, doubt whether the new German Government sincerely wishes the conclusion of a commercial treaty with their country.

The press of the German Nationalist Party, now the strongest in the Government, welcomes a conflict with Poland and is doing everything to increase it by attacking Poland in terms such as were used against Germany's opponents during the war.

The Berliner Lokal Anzeiger even openly declares that the Reich "swallowed" the Locarno Pact merely in order to gain a free hand against Poland.

### Poland Is Astonished at Turn of Events

By Wireless

WARSAW, Feb. 14—Great astonishment is caused in Polish circles by the sudden break in the trade negotiations between Germany and Poland. The rupture initiated by the Germans was unexpected in the latter country and is regarded as a betrayal of the better will which both sides to reach an understanding.

Only a few days ago the Polish Minister for Trade and Commerce in the course of an explanation in the Diet said that though Poland would never capitulate on "questions of principle" it was willing to meet Germany in a spirit of conciliation and compromise.

German commercial circles are greatly opposed to a tariff war which has proved perhaps the most disastrous to Germany than to Poland. Trade in Poland in many cases found substitutes both for her exports and imports. Ostensibly the reason for this sudden change of attitude is on account of the refusal of Poland to return to the event of the defeat of the Diet said that though Poland would never capitulate on "questions of principle" it was willing to meet Germany in a spirit of conciliation and compromise.

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Even some German papers characterize this as a flimsy pretext. It is evident that the abrupt change of policy is due to political reasons. The Vossische Zeitung writes that the blame for the unfavorable turn is due to the action of the German agrarians and coal owners in Germany.

The departure to Berlin of Witold Pradzynski, Polish plenipotentiary, to the Vossische Zeitung writes that the blame for the unfavorable turn is due to the action of the German agrarians and coal owners in Germany.

The order of expulsion was issued against the manager on the allegation that he had posted notices at the coalmines just before the election in Poland threatening wage reductions in the event of the defeat of a certain candidate. The Karlsruhe arbitral tribunal suspended the order and the Polish Government has since agreed that the accused German manager shall move his residence from Poland to Germany within eight months from Feb. 15, but will be given every facility thereafter to transact the firm's business in Poland.

In the meanwhile, as the Polish Minister of Trade points out, "Poland's economic situation is steady."

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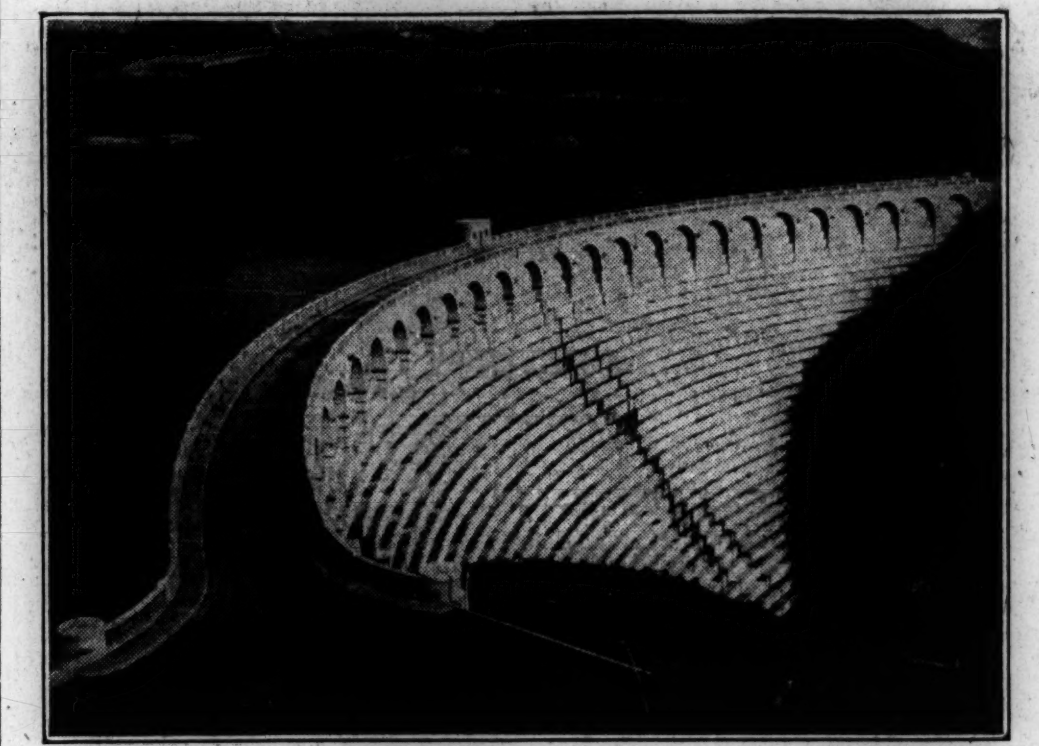
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## Stronger Dam—Prettier Roadway



Both Beauty and Utility Are Served by the Curving Design of the New Mullholland Dam, in the Hills of Hollywoodland, Near Los Angeles, Calif. The Top of the Dam Is a Broad Motor Highway, Providing a Connecting Link in the Mullholland Mountain Boulevard.

The Messenger, remarking that England would probably accept, France reject and Germany approve the proposal, declares that these attitudes, as well as the eventual official replies, can be easily foreseen because President Coolidge's plan brings no new light on already well-known difficulties. The proposal is useful, however, the newspaper maintains, as affording all the nations of the world a definite opportunity to make known "their potentialities, their needs of commerce and expansion."

"Thus," adds the paper, "it may be possible to examine how each of the powers envisages the general question of future warfare. These discussions will serve to clarify the international atmosphere, which needs sincerity and right."

The Popolo Roma recognizes in the proposal President Coolidge's "diplomatic ability and tactfulness." Asserting that the White House is bound to profit by the proposal, whether it succeeds or fails, it will do so in case of the former by increasing its political prestige and fortification of America's naval security and in case of failure by justifying the Republican administration in launching a strong navy program.

### Japanese Naval View

TOKYO, Feb. 14 (AP)—Admiral Hyo Takarabe, Minister of Navy, told the Associated Press that "nothing definite has yet been settled regarding Japan's reply to President Coolidge's armament proposal. Therefore it is premature for naval authorities to announce their attitude."

He declared, however, "this much may be stated with confidence—that naval authorities never will hesitate to participate in the American proposal to further limitation of armaments provided the agreements are to be concluded on a fair principle and in such a way as to guarantee safety to the Empire's state defense."

"One thing may be justly emphasized and that is that the Japanese naval force is at present at a minimum for defensive purposes and therefore can no more menace other powers than can American land and air forces such as President Coolidge assured in his memorandum."

### FOUR-CONTINENT FLIGHT STARTED

CAGLIARI, Sardinia, Feb. 14 (AP)—Commander Francesco de Pinedo, chief of staff of the Italian Air Forces, started yesterday morning from the military aeronautical base near here on the first lap of his four-continent flight. He will skirt the coasts of southwestern Europe and northwestern Africa and continue on to various points in North and South America.

De Pinedo was accompanied in his Savoia 55 hydroplane by Capt. Carlo del Prete, pilot, and Vitale Zaccchetti, mechanic, with Sergeant de Glinnocenti as passenger for the first three laps. His plans for this great air voyage, which may cover 50,000 miles, have been surrounded with secrecy.

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## AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE SEEKS TO DEFINE THE IDEAL FARMER

Director of Connecticut Experiment Station Undertakes Investigation of Rural Life and Economics Under the Purnell Act

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 14 (Special)—In an effort to determine which type of people make the most successful farmers, a survey under the direction of W. L. Slate, director of the Storrs Agricultural Experiment Station, is being conducted throughout rural communities of Connecticut.

In accordance with the conditions in the Purnell Act, a bill passed by Congress which allows money to the states for the investigation of rural life and economics, Mr. Slate's board is to find the factors and tendencies which make for a good rural life.

For this purpose a questionnaire has been compiled which goes into detail regarding the family which is being interviewed. First a "vocational history" of the parents is noted down, which goes back to the great-grandparents for facts regarding education and vocational enterprises. The representative next obtains information on the record of employment of the immediate family. The different changes of jobs are annotated, and the reasons for the change, of all members of the household.

The third page of the questionnaire goes into plans for the future and adjustments planned for old age. The family are asked what they consider ideal occupations and the reasons. The parents are asked for their future plans, whether they expect to retire on the farm, to a small town or in the city.

Next, general information is asked as to the education, nationality, progressiveness in production, practices on the farm and as to the connections the farmer and his family have with various modern agricultural

sides as the farm bureau and the extension. Next it is desired to find the important problems facing the family, their reading tastes and lastly a financial statement as to the farm business and economic status of the family.

From the data the following questions are to be answered:

1. Who, by origin, former occupation, and so forth, are becoming the various types of farmers in the State of Connecticut?

2. What routes of vocational employment and education have they traveled from childhood down to their present jobs?

3. With what success are they following their present vocations?

4. To what extent and in what ways are they becoming adjusted to the changing conditions of agriculture?

5. What effect, if any, have differences in the agricultural quality of the land had on the social and economic life of rural people?

6. To what extent are agricultural agencies making contact with farmers and their families?

7. What are the more important socio-economic problems that rural families of the State encounter?

Though the surveys are far from complete enough at the present time to make any general living in this section of the country," continued Dr. Gilbert. "The worst feature of the McNary-Haugen bill, as far as New England is concerned, is that it will result in getting the surplus of cotton out of the country at prices inferior to American manufacturers. If the bill is passed the surplus of cotton can be dumped into Europe at any price and it will mean that English manufacturers and other foreign competitors will be able to purchase their raw material much cheaper than American textile men. With the surplus sent to Europe a scarcity can be effected in America and the prices boosted."

John S. Lawrence, president of the New England Council, in commenting on the McNary-Haugen bill, said that New England farmers are proceeding to improve agricultural conditions along the lines of co-operative marketing and that relief rests in economic, rather than political, lines, and that New England does not need governmental legislation to help solve its problems, according to the Associated Press.

**BUS PERMIT DIVIDES STATE COMMISSION**

Minority Sees Invasion of Electric Rail Field

Warning against the beginning of a tendency by steam railroad companies to invade by motorbuses a field of operation which is being transported logically belonging to the electric street railways is sounded in a dissenting opinion given yesterday by Henry C. Atwill, chairman, and Leonard F. Dwyer, member of the Public Utilities Commission, on the granting of a bus permit in Walpole and Norwood.

The majority opinion by Lewis Goldberg, Henry G. Wells and Everett E. Stone, the other commissioners, awarded a certificate of convenience and necessity for the line to the New England Transportation Company, a subsidiary of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. The route is an alternative one for Boston to Providence buses and passes through East Walpole, Mass.

An agreement by the transportation company to pay the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Company 18 cents from the fare of each passenger carried was the point upon which Mr. Atwill and Mr. Dwyer dissented.

This provision was criticized by the majority opinion as being apparently a consideration for the street railway company's refraining from objecting, but the majority also felt that the only question before them was the need for the route. The majority opinion said: "If the question of the reasonableness of the rate charged by the transportation company were now before us, we would without question disallow, as an item of expense, these payments to the street railway company."

**RELIGIOUS LECTURES LARGELY ATTENDED**

That young business women of today are seriously interested in religious subjects has been evidenced to the officials of the Boston Y. W. C. A. by the request from a group of more than 100 business girls for further lectures on Christianity that may be applied today. During the month of January Miss Margaret Slattery gave four lectures at 97 Huntington Avenue on practical application of Bible lessons. These were attended by capacity audiences.

The group sent a formal request to the executive secretary of the Boston Y. W. C. A. who as a result obtained David D. Vaughan, professor of social service at Boston University, for two lectures in "The Evolution of the Bible." The first lecture held Thursday evening at 97 Huntington Avenue drew an attendance of nearly 500. Mrs. Everett O. Pike, chairman of the educational department, introduced the speaker. The second lecture will be held Thursday evening, Feb. 24, at 8:45 o'clock.

## Window Display School Opened

Retail Clothiers and Furnishers Offer Instructive Course

All the New England states, New York, and North Carolina, are represented in the second school for instruction in window display to be held in Boston which opened this afternoon at the Hotel Essex.

It will continue through Feb. 24. It is conducted by the New England Retail Clothiers and Furnishers' Association with Joseph A. Spielman, secretary-treasurer, in direct charge. The course of instruction is under the personal direction of J. Duncan Williams, head of the window display department of the national retail association, and combines the technical with the artistic. It links the window with the store content. A window should not be merely attractive, Mr. Williams shows. It should have immediate connection with the stock carried by the store.

If a camping scene is depicted, for instance, the window should not stop with the scene itself, but should include a presentation of camp clothing, suitable to the scene, carried by the store. Likewise special holiday displays, such as those for Washington's Birthday anniversary, are usually best when effects are secured to some extent by store stock.

Enrollment in the school is limited to 30. This school is the sixth of its kind to be held, all under the personal supervision of Mr. Williams. Three were held in Chicago, one in New York and one in Boston last autumn.

**SCHOOL MASTERS DISCUSS MUSIC**

National Preparatory Group Reviews Teaching Methods

Ways of arousing and fostering appreciation and practice of good music, were discussed by masters of preparatory schools of the country at the second day's session of the thirty-fifth annual meeting of the Head Masters' Association meeting in University Hall of Harvard University Saturday. The entire morning was given over to the consideration of this subject.

Addresses were given by Prof. Leo R. Lewis of the department of music at Tufts College, and Ralph L. Baldwin, supervisor of music in the public schools of Hartford, Conn. The ensuing discussion was opened by Otis W. Caldwell of the Lincoln School, New York City, Frank S. Hackett of Riverdale Country School, New York City, and Eugene R. Smith of the Beaver Country Day School, Chestnut Hill.

Organization of glee clubs, bands and orchestras were the obvious methods recommended, but these were to be strengthened in a variety of ways to be chosen by reason of their special appeal to the particular group of pupils to be reached. It was conceded that there should be plenty of lively music and that, while boys of the preparatory school may have a predilection for jazz they are fully capable of appreciating the beauties of the masters when not imposed upon them, and when jazz is admitted as having a place in the general round of enjoyment.

**NEW BOSTON-AUSTRALIA LINE**

Direct steamship service from Australia to Boston is to be inaugurated by the Atlantic-Australian Line, with sailing of the steamer Cokesit, from Sydney, Feb. 16. It is announced by Rogers & Webb, local agents. The vessel sailed from Melbourne Feb. 8 and offers wool buyers of Boston and New England an opportunity for direct shipments. The Cokesit will be followed by the Eastern Planet, about a month later. Vessels used in this service are United States Shipping Board boats.

**PERGOLA AND STEPS**

This Bit of Landscaping is to Be Seen in the Garden of J. Peabody Gardner Jr., in Brookline.

**By the Side of the Stream**

Photographs Will Show Many Beautiful Spots Such as the One Depicted Here in the Garden of Mrs. Robert C. Swayze, "Corner House," Litchfield, Conn.

**PROVIDENCE TO ADD TO LIBRARY PLANT**

New Buildings to Cost About \$1,000,000

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 14 (Special)—Justification of the proposal to spend \$1,000,000 in building additions to the Providence Public Library is found in the annual report which shows an increased circulation from 294,352 to 1,046,908 in 11 years. Within the year it is proposed to start the construction of a new building adjoining the present library and to build 10 branch libraries.

The report of William E. Foster, librarian, shows the expenditures of the library have increased from \$68,479.39 in 1915 to \$255,937.17 in 1926. The enlargement of the book stack in the present library to capacity during the last year was accomplished with an expenditure of \$11,234.96. Prof. John B. Gardner, president, and the former associate officers of the library, have been re-elected.

The contemplated library building will face Empire Street on land of the library association now vacant and will then give the institution dominance of one block, bounded by Washington, Greene, Fountain and Empire Streets.

**BAKER FOUNDATION PLANS CONFERENCE**

"Better Understanding of Children," is the topic of a New England conference to be held here by the Judge Baker Foundation in the latter half of April when the fundational policy of the foundation—treating children as individuals—will be emphasized.

A committee of 10 is planning a series of meetings for parents, educators and others interested in young folk. On the preliminary committee are: Mrs. Jessie D. Hodder, superintendent of the Massachusetts Reformatory for Women; Dr. Augusta F. Bronner and Miss Erica Thorp of the Judge Baker Foundation; the Misses Ada Fitts and Katherine Convery of the Boston School Department; Mrs. Eva Whitely White, director of school social work; Mrs. Henry G. Pearson, chairman of the Nursery Training School; Miss Katharine Taylor, director of the Shady Hill School; Miss Mary H. Tolman, director of the appointment bureau of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, and Miss Frances Stern.

**CONVENTION CITY TITLE IS SOUGHT BY BOSTON**

With hotel facilities available in Boston in sufficient quantity to care for far more convention visitors than ever before, concerted action is to be taken to attract more such gatherings. It is announced by the Boston Chamber of Commerce. Attention is called to new hotels and to extensions on old ones.

Three convention booklets are being prepared by the convention bureau. A plan for continuous and systematic effort to bring conventions to the city has been decided upon. With the support and co-operation of hotel men, the chamber hopes to give the city the recognized title "Boston—the Convention City."

**BOK ADVERTISING AWARDS TO BE MADE**

The winners of the Bok Awards for distinguished work in advertising in 1926, will be announced by Wallace B. Donham, dean of the Harvard graduate school of business administration, at a dinner tomorrow at the Faculty Club in the new school buildings. Those present will include this year's winners, members of the jury of award for 1924, 1925,

## GARDEN SHOW NEARLY READY

Unique Exhibit of Flowers and Sculpture Open to Public Tuesday

Under the direction of a committee of which Cyrus E. Dallin is chairman, Horticultural Hall is being transformed in preparation for the exhibition of sculpture and gardens which is to open with a reception and private view tonight, and to the public on Tuesday, continuing two weeks.

The exhibition is notable as being supposedly the first thing of its kind that has ever been attempted, and even now is being inquired into by other cities, including New York, with the idea of holding similar exhibitions there. For the first time it is collecting the best work of local sculptors, and is giving it a beautiful and congenial setting by the exhibition of the work of Boston landscape architects.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society is contributing to the success of the exhibition by giving the use of Horticultural Hall for two weeks without charge because of the educational value of the exhibit to the general public.

The large exhibition hall is to be arranged with alcoves in which will be displayed the exhibitions of the various landscape architects and the bits of sculpture contributed by the Boston Society of Sculptors. The small exhibition hall at the left of the entrance will be devoted to the exhibition of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs.

Given jointly by the Boston Society of Sculptors, the Boston Society of Landscape Architects and the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, with whom the idea originated, the director-general of the exhibition is Harold Hill Blossom, landscape architect, with Cyrus E. Dallin, president of the Boston

Society of Sculptors, and Mrs. Frank H. Stewart, art chairman of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, as co-directors.

The business of organizing the exhibition has been handled by a joint committee consisting of Miss Nellie L. Thompson, chairman, Miss Mabel Keyes Babcock, Mr. Blossom, Mr.

Dallin, Raymond A. Porter, and Loring Underwood.

The actual placing of the exhibition is in the hands of three committees, that of the Boston Society of Sculptors consisting of Mr. Dallin, chairman, ex-officio, Frederick Allen, Anthony Di Bona, Leonard Crockett, Mrs. Theodore Ruggles Kitson and Raymond A. Porter.

The placing committee of the Boston Society of Landscape Architects is Mr. Blossom, William B. Marquis, Hallam L. Movius, Faris B. Smith, Loring Underwood.

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## A Pool Across the Sward



Photographs Will Show Many Beautiful Spots Such as the One Depicted Here in the Garden of Mrs. Robert C. Swayze, "Corner House," Litchfield, Conn.

**PROVIDENCE TO ADD TO LIBRARY PLANT**

New Buildings to Cost About \$1,000,000

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 14 (Special)—Justification of the proposal to spend \$1,000,000 in building additions to the Providence Public Library is found in the annual report which shows an increased circulation from 294,352 to 1,046,908 in 11 years. Within the year it is proposed to start the construction of a new building adjoining the present library and to build 10 branch libraries.

The report of William E. Foster, librarian, shows the expenditures of the library have increased from \$68,479.39 in 1915 to \$255,937.17 in 1926. The enlargement of the book stack in the present library to capacity during the last year was accomplished with an expenditure of \$11,234.96. Prof. John B. Gardner, president, and the former associate officers of the library, have been re-elected.

The contemplated library building will face Empire Street on land of the library association now vacant and will then give the institution dominance of one block, bounded by Washington, Greene, Fountain and Empire Streets.

**BAKER FOUNDATION PLANS CONFERENCE**

"Better Understanding of Children," is the topic of a New England conference to be held here by the Judge Baker Foundation in the latter half of April when the fundational policy of the foundation—treating children as individuals—will be emphasized.

A committee of 10 is planning a series of meetings for parents, educators and others interested in young folk. On the preliminary committee are: Mrs. Jessie D. Hodder, superintendent of the Massachusetts Reformatory for Women; Dr. Augusta F. Bronner and Miss Erica Thorp of the Judge Baker Foundation; the Misses Ada Fitts and Katherine Convery of the Boston School Department; Mrs. Eva Whitely White, director of school social work; Mrs. Henry G. Pearson, chairman of the Nursery Training School; Miss Katharine Taylor, director of the Shady Hill School; Miss Mary H. Tolman, director of the appointment bureau of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, and Miss Frances Stern.

**CONVENTION CITY TITLE IS SOUGHT BY BOSTON**

With hotel facilities available in Boston in sufficient quantity to care for far more convention visitors than ever before, concerted action is to be taken to attract more such gatherings. It is announced by the Boston Chamber of Commerce. Attention is called to new hotels and to extensions on old ones.

Three convention booklets are being prepared by the convention bureau. A plan for continuous and systematic effort to bring conventions to the city has been decided upon. With the support and co-operation of hotel men, the chamber hopes to give the city the recognized title "Boston—the Convention City."

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**CHRISTIAN LECTURE**

Charles I. Oronstein, C.S.B., of Syracuse, N. Y., will lecture at Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 14, at 8 p.m., eastern standard time, under the auspices of Christian Science churches of Greater New York. WMCA will radio this lecture on 541 meters wavelength.

**WJZ, New York City (435 Meters)**  
8 p.m.—Concert program. 9:30—Country Fair orchestra.

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## TELEPHONE RATE INQUIRY BACKED

Mr. Nichols Says Congress Should Carry on Work Started by Boston

While Mayor Nichols has withdrawn the City of Boston as a party in the case brought a year and a half ago before the Interstate Commerce Commission against the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company charging them with levying excessive rates for service and with maintaining a monopoly contrary to the Clayton anti-trust law, he announced today that he will do everything in his power to influence Congress to appropriate funds sufficient for the prosecution of the telephone companies by the Federal Government.

The Mayor pointed out that while the State Department of Public Utilities had originally considered the case and granted the local telephone company the privilege to raise its rates for service, it had no jurisdiction over the company nor the American company beyond the state. The appeal to the interstate commission in the anti-trust charges was made merely to obtain jurisdiction and continue the action in its wider scope.

**National in Scope**

The Mayor notified Frank S. Deland, corporation counsel for the city, and E. Mark Sullivan, special counsel for the city in the telephone rate and Clayton anti-trust cases before the Interstate Commerce Commission, that continuation of the inquiry by the city of Boston would cost several millions of dollars, and that as the inquiry had broadened from a state to a nation-wide matter, he did not think the city should continue to bear the burden of expense.

The Mayor said: "The city of Boston has done all that may reasonably be expected of any one municipal corporation. The Federal Government, on the other hand, should study these allegations, make such preliminary inquiry as can be made, and upon the basis of that inquiry decide its future course in a matter which in the beginning appeared to be purely local, but which has now taken on the aspect of an inquiry nation-wide in its scope."

**Advised to Drop Case**

Mr. Sullivan, who, as corporation counsel for the city in the administration of Mayor Curley, initiated the original case before the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities, has advised the Mayor that the department that it refused to allow the local telephone company to put into effect a schedule of increased rates, said that he had advised Mayor Nichols to withdraw from the case, as the other cities joined with Boston in the case have continued nothing toward its continuation.

The Boston Finance Commission advised the Mayor early last December to drop out of the rate and service case, but he has been considering the case before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

**COMMITTEES FACE BUSY WEEK FOR HEARINGS ON MANY BILLS**

State Employees' Pay and Revision of Criminal Laws Expected to Attract Widest Interest—List Grows Longer

Compensation of state employees and revision of the state's criminal laws are two subjects which will hold the spotlight in committee hearings of the Legislature this week.

These and some 50 other matters scheduled for consideration by the various committees make the calendar of hearings almost as busy as that of last week. This, however, will probably be the last heavy week of committee hearings, the remainder of the time being devoted more largely to committee executive reports, digesting and reporting the petitions and bills which have been heard.

The largest attendance this week is expected at the hearing on reclassification and salaries of state employees. This will be held by the Committee on State Administration in the Gardner Auditorium on Tuesday, both morning and afternoon. The committee will have before it both the special report of the State Commission on Administration and Finance, including the Griffenhagen report, and also a report by Frank A. Goodwin, president of the Commonwealth Service Association, to prescribe a classification and salary schedule.

**To Take Up Governor's Plans**

The Judiciary Committee on Wednesday will consider the recommendations made in Governor Fuller's annual message relative to changes in criminal code procedure, and will also take up the group of bills filed by Robert T. Bushnell, district attorney of Middlesex County, designed to stiffen the penalties under the criminal laws and provide life imprisonment on a fourth conviction for a felony.

The Judiciary Committee also will have before it on that day no less than six separate petitions for legislation to abolish capital punishment. The petition of Messrs. Messersmith and State Branch of the American Federation of Labor to raise the age limit for compulsory school attendance from 14 years to 16 years will be heard by the Committee on Education on Thursday. This committee on Tuesday will take up the petition of Wendell D. Howie of Cambridge to stop payment of state school aid to cities or towns which permit the affiliation of their teachers with labor unions or other class organizations.

**The Associated Committees for Wild Life Conservation** will appear Wednesday to ask for the improvement and better maintenance of the wild life sanctuaries owned or controlled by the State.

**Insurance Hearing Wednesday**

The Committee on Insurance will give a hearing Wednesday on the bill of Alfred N. LaBroque, representative of Quincy, to fix charges for

**Every Fifth Person Has Car in Massachusetts**

There is one automobile registered in Massachusetts today to every 5.6 persons, compared to one to every 190 in 1907, according to the statistics of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

The chamber's bureau has prepared a chart showing the rate of increase from 1907. In 1910 there was one automobile in Massachusetts to every 110 persons, and in 1920 to every 35. After 1918, the increase in registrations was rapid.

For the year 1926, the rate of increase was 100 per cent. The number of automobiles in the state in 1926 was 1,000,000.

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commission should have made a move to arouse public opinion to assist itself in its own interest. That, however, is a matter of opinion. The company's proposal was received. Final action on the matter will be taken in the annual town meeting in March.



# Interesting Features of News Gathered From Many Parts of the World

## TASMANIA HAS FINE SHOWING

### Year Ends With Surplus—Further Remission of Taxation Announced

HOBART, Tas.—While most other states of the Commonwealth are budgeting deficits and increasing taxation, J. A. Lyons, the Labor Premier and Treasurer, who has now completed his third year in office, had a cheery statement to put before the Tasmanian Parliament when he delivered his budget statement. He told members the financial year had ended with a surplus over expenditure of £28,221, the revenue having amounted to £2,726,482. The expenditure included £2,112,848 for interest and sinking fund.

Parliament this session has already reduced taxation by £100,000, and the Treasurer, looking forward to the improved outlook the Government proposed to introduce legislation to remit a further sum of £40,000. The remissions include 20 per cent on incomes and the company tax is being reduced from 18.8d. in the pound to 16d. "I am sure," declared the Treasurer, "in the knowledge that the finances of the state present a more hopeful outlook than has been the case for some time past, and that the state has turned the corner both financially and economically, I am sure we have no reason to be doubtful about its future."

The Treasurer anticipates an increase in the current year's revenue of £160,000. The receipts for the first four months are already £40,000 ahead of the corresponding period last year. The public debt now stands at £24,000,000, against which the Public Debts Sinking Fund now amounts to £1,338,852. The average rate of interest for the whole of the public debt is £4 18s. 4d. and the amount earned by the fund last year was £2 11s. 7d. per cent.

**Soldier Settlement Losses**

The patriotic sentiment which led to the State undertaking the settlement of returned soldiers on the land irrespective of their capacity for the land has involved a total loss of £768,000, the settlers being unable to meet their liabilities in respect of loans advanced to them for the purchase of land and stock. The loss for the past year was almost £100,000.

A bright patch in the Treasurer's budget was his reference to the success of the state hydroelectric scheme. Although the state has been passing through a severe post-war depression, the consumption of electricity has been on an ascending scale ever since the power was first switched on. The department of a capital expenditure of £3,000,000 has now reached the stage of being self-supporting, and will soon be contributing substantial sums to the public revenue.

The power was turned on in 1917, and notwithstanding that the cost of current to consumers is the lowest in Australia the receipts now amount to £245,000 per annum, the increase for the past year having been over £40,000. Extensions now in progress will bring in substantially more revenue without largely increasing the capital cost. The Government recently received an inquiry from English capitalists for the purchase of the works, but determined that it was in the public interest to retain control.

**Large Zinc Works Established**

The state's enterprise in this connection brought about the establishment of the second largest zinc works in the world, and the extension of the power to the mining fields is placing this industry on a sounder economic basis than it ever occupied before. The director of mines points out in a report that Tasmania is the natural field for electrochemical industries dependent upon metals and minerals. The electrification of the famous Mt. Lyell copper mines on

the west coast of Tasmania, he points out, enables the company to continue despite the fall in price of copper. Almost every other copper mine in Australia is closed down because of the lack of this cheap agent. Tasmanian mining is today on a sounder economic basis than at any period in its history and not only retains its position as a foremost basic industry, but is on the up grade and rapidly approaching the peak of production. "Nowhere else in Australia and in few other countries," says the Director of Mines, "are there found such a variety of minerals and metals of commercial value." He further points out that the wonderful advances in metallurgical science during recent years have resulted in the reopening of many old mines in Tasmania, closed because the ores were regarded as complex and the component minerals inseparable.

## HUNGARY ISSUES NEW CURRENCY

### Silver Coin Takes the Place of Torn Paper Money

BUDAPEST (Special Correspondence)—The first coins of the new pengő currency came into circulation here on Dec. 22.

The appearance of the pengő, which is of silver, on the street marks the beginning of the withdrawal of the old Hungarian crown, which had shrunk to one fourteenth of its pre-war value. The people will be glad to exchange their stacks of paper money for a few pieces of the new coin. Before the war five crowns would buy a dollar bill, whereas from 1924 on—when the crown was finally stabilized and its depreciation checked—it took 70,000.

Instead of the simple process of striking off four digits, as the Austrians did, the new pengő is struck off with four zeros.

## New Hungarian Coin



Illustrations show the obverse and reverse of the pengő, recently issued by the Budapest Royal Hungarian State Mint. It is of silver, being a diameter of 25 millimeters and weighing 5 grams. In value it is about 17 American cents. Several other coins of nickel and bronze have also been minted.

trians did, the Hungarians have gone in for what will be for countless years and years the most complicated arithmetic. In place of dividing by 10,000, as the Austrians did, to arrive at the shilling, the Hungarian has to divide by 12,500 for all his reckoning. The pengő will probably become intelligible before long. Its advantages over torn paper money stated in so many thousands or millions are obvious. The paper mark disappeared first, the Austrian crown next, and at last the Hungarian crown passed also into history.

A milestone along the road back to complete recovery from the effects of the war may be said to have been reached with the placing of the new pengő.

## TANGIER TRADE GROWING Apace

### Energetic Development by French Is Being Shown in Many Ways

TANGIER (Special Correspondence)—The rapid development of the French zone, which is growing apace, speaks volumes for the energy and systematic work of the French. This is an agricultural land, but in certain districts it is also rich in minerals, at present barely tapped. It is estimated that there are 24,250,000 acres of cultivable land within the zone, and less than one-third of this is now under cultivation.

The swift growth of general trade has been remarkable since 1919, and the great bulk of it is at present handled by the French. With the recovery of the franc, however, a large portion of what has been lost by other nations, and particularly by Great Britain, should be regained, provided that the powers interested insist on the maintenance of the open door in Morocco. For the moment the majority of British firms established here are still making time rather than incur almost certain loss, and they will probably continue to do so until the stabilization of the franc is a "fait accompli."

**More Phosphates Exported**

The increase in the export of phosphates is extraordinary and it is interesting to note that in 1925 France and Spain each took this commodity 145,540 tons. Holland came next with 96,000 tons.

The primary productions are, of course, wholly agricultural. In 1925 there were exported from Casablanca alone 10,800 tons of barley; 2550 tons of wheat; 347 tons of canary seed; 7725 tons of linseed; and 2408 tons of almonds—in addition to oats, maize, beans, chick-peas, lentils, coriander, fenugreek, millet, gum-sandarac, horsehair, cork and dried roses.

Another important and increasing production is wool, but it is impossible to estimate with any accuracy the actual amount and value of wool produced within the French zone, because most native wool is used for the manufacture of carpets, cloth and native clothes. In 1925, 5113 tons of greasy wool and 649 tons of washed wool were exported. In the export of sheep, there was a big falling off in this same year, compared with 1924, due in part to the scarcity of pasture and also to the demand for the army operating in the Rif. A total of 179,802 head were exported, of which 170,250 head went to Algeria, 4046 head to Gibraltar, 4026 head to France and 1480 head to the United States. Spain, the market showed a falling off of about 50 per cent for similar reasons. A big business is done in hides, skins and eggs.

**Big Business in Hides**

Over 150,000 sheep and goat skins and 16,000 hides are now being sold monthly. The hide market in Casablanca is probably the largest of the kind in North Africa and has dealings with all the principal centers of France. In 1925 there were exported 2188 tons of bullock hides, 2840 tons of sheep skins and 2175 tons of goat skins. There were 10,369 tons of eggs exported in 1925 (a diminution of 3000 tons compared with 1924) and of these over 9500 came from Spain, the remainder from that country for eggs being very keen.

There is a 12½ per cent general all-round ad valorem duty on all imports into the French zone. The principal imports are cereals, candles, tea, soap and coal, of which last commodity England, up to the end of 1925, continued to hold the lead with 108,000 tons out of a total import of 120,409 tons. But France heads the list in most imports, and commanding so in sugar, coffee, silk and woolen goods, cement, copper wire, soap, sirups, pepper, rice, chocolate, automobiles, ironmongery, steel wire and iron hollow ware.

A large business is done by oil-importing and distributing companies, for Morocco in the past has been entirely, and is still being largely, developed by means of motor transport.

## FAMOUS CONDUCTOR GOES TO LENINGRAD

LONDON—Albert Coates, formerly director of the Philharmonic Orchestra at Rochester, N. Y., and for two years guest conductor of the New York Symphony Orchestra, is now, on invitation of the Soviet Minister of Education and Arts, conducting at the Marinsky Opera House, Leningrad.

In the course of an interview Mr. Coates said: "When the Russians were brought to England in 1914 by Diaghilev and Sir Joseph Beecham, they were unfinished and undeveloped. Since that time the Russians have matured artistically, and to a profound degree. If they came to England in the near future the public would be greatly moved by the exquisite seriousness and depth of their art. Let me repeat Wagner's prophecy, 'The future of music lies in the East,' and add, 'and the East will be Russia.'"

"Russians venerate works of art, and visitors cannot fail to be impressed by the museums, notably the one established in the Winter Palace, Leningrad. Posterity will appreciate the Russians at least for preserving priceless gems of antiquity and art through the Revolution."

**Our New Location**

319 GRANBY STREET, NORFOLK, VA. OPPOSITE NOWA THEATRE

**BRADSHAW-DIEHL CO.**  
HUNTINGTON, W. VA.

**Huntington's Newest and Most Modern Department Store**

**ALMCO LAMP**  
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## GENEVA FROWNS ON OPIUM TRADE

### Swiss Export Law Evaded by Employment of Abstruse Descriptive Terms

GENEVA (Special Correspondence)—If the illicit traffic in dangerous drugs is to be suppressed, public opinion must be aroused to the extent of the evil. For this reason, the flight thrown on the illicit traffic by the discussions of the advisory committee on opium and other dangerous drugs at Geneva is of much value.

Its extent may be realized by prominent German paper said Zaleski was "impudent," and another that his words were most provocative. But the reverberations of this remarkable speech are sounding not only in Europe but throughout the world.

**Education and Experience**

Mr. Zaleski was educated in Warsaw, but his studies at the faculty of law of his university were interrupted in 1905. In 1906 Mr. Zaleski attended classes in London University, and in 1911 graduated at the London School of Economics and Political Science. His first big chance came in 1918, when he was attached to the Polish delegation to the Peace Conference in Paris. Toward the end of that year there was once more a Polish among the nations, and in 1919 Zaleski was appointed head of the western department of the Polish Foreign Office, Warsaw. He had found his career, henceforward he appears definitely as a specialist in foreign affairs and diplomacy. As al-

ready noted, Marshal Pilsudski made him Minister of Foreign Affairs in May, 1926, and the appointment has been abundantly justified.

Mr. Zaleski is very young to be a Foreign Minister. He is a tall, fair, rather bright man physically, with plenty of energy. He is less a politician than a foreign affairs expert, and while he is a Liberal, he is not a party man.

**BEETHOVEN RECORDS FOR UNITED STATES**

LONDON, Feb. 14 (AP)—Master phonograph records of Beethoven's music, especially recorded and worth \$25,000, will be taken to New York on the liner Aquitania, sailing Wednesday. They will be in charge of Daniel Rudge, messenger for the British Beethoven centennial celebrations committee, who is to deliver them to the American centennial committee.

Thousands of records will be reproduced from these master records for use in schools and other institutions during the festival week which begins March 26.

**TRINIDAD AIDS COTTON GROWER**

LONDON—In view of the fact that the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture in Trinidad provides facilities for the training of holders of studentships of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, and is also doing work of the highest importance in developing tropical agriculture in general, the corporation has made a grant to the college of £1 for every pound given by the Empire Marketing Board up to a maximum of £21,000.

The corporation's executive committee regard the work of the college as necessary to any attempt to extend cotton growing.

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Anthracite and Bituminous for Household Use  
**EMERSON & MORGAN**  
20 St. Paul Street BALTIMORE

**Very Best Groceries**  
J. L. APPLEBY CO.  
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Interior Decorating  
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1908 W. Lafayette Ave., Baltimore, Md.

**HUTZLER BROTHERS**  
DRY GOODS  
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

**4% Interest on Savings Accounts**  
The Farmers & Merchants National Bank  
South and Lombard Streets  
NORTH AVENUE OFFICE  
At North and Linden Avenues  
EAST BALTIMORE OFFICE  
At Baltimore and Lloyd Streets

**4% on Savings**  
**NATIONAL UNION BANK**  
of Maryland  
AT BALTIMORE  
PHILLIP LEE GOLDSBOROUGH President

**O'Neill's**  
Charles St. at Lexington  
BALTIMORE  
The O'Neill Silk Displays reflect the Increasing Vogue of BLACK SILKS for Coats

**THE Farmers & Merchants National Bank**  
SOUTH AND LOMBARD STS.  
North Avenue Office  
AT NORTH AND LINDEN AVES.  
East Baltimore Office  
At Baltimore and Lloyd Sts.

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Just what the term implies—SILENT NOKOL  
Step in and see it operate.  
**BOYSEN BROS.**  
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"GOOD THINGS TO EAT"  
Clinton Street, Near Fayette  
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

**St. Cloud Restaurant**  
SAMM MANAGEMENT  
OPEN SUNDAYS

**BAUSCH OPTICAL CO.**  
Field Glasses and Magnifying Glasses  
University Block, Syracuse, N. Y.

**NEW \$8500**  
Attractive home of especially fine workmanship. Fireplace in living room, 3 bedrooms, including a master, enclosed sleeping porch. Garage.  
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Florist  
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FLORIST  
Stores, 420 S. Warren St., Syracuse, N. Y. and Hotel Syracuse.  
Greenhouses, Onondaga Valley  
Flowers Telephoned Any Place

**Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes**  
\$35 to \$75  
**PECK-VINNEY CO.**  
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

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121 East Water Street, Syracuse  
SCRANTON COAL  
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**Let Us Repair Your Car**  
**PARSONS & GLASHOFF**  
AUTO REPAIR MEN  
65 W. Oliver Street, Baltimore, Md.

**Independent Beef Co.**  
531-533 Ross Hill Terrace, Baltimore  
East of Guilford, Cal. of Old York Road  
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Fine Footwear and Hosiery  
Men—Women—Children  
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**Very Best Groceries**  
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CONGRESS FACES  
UNUSUAL ENDINGLast Days Find House About  
Cleared Up but Senate  
Full of Work

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Congress, now in its closing days, presents the unusual spectacle of one chamber with its work practically completed and the other with its calendar so congested that it can only adjourn without forcing a special session, through failure to pass the necessary budgetary legislation, by dropping projects of much importance and urgency.

The House will have disposed of all pressing issues by the end of this legislative week. It will have acted upon and sent to the Senate a score of appropriation bills, determined the farm relief issue, the public buildings program, passed an alien property settlement act, approved a compromise radio control measure, the McFadden branch banking bill, and considered a number of other issues.

The Senate has concurred in about two-thirds of the appropriation measures and voted on the farm aid controversy. But still pending before it, entangled in filibusters, motions for cloture and the most determined opposition, are the problems of radio, legislation, McFadden branch banking bill, the alien property settlement measure and a number of important appropriation measures, including that for public building work carrying grants for \$100,000,000 that was originally authorized.

**Budget Bills Preferred**  
The branch banking act is almost certain to be disposed of. So are the appropriation measures. The former is now before the Senate under cloture which is expected to bring a vote within a few days at the most. To put through the budget bills, floor leaders are prepared to jettison all other measures, as failure to approve appropriations would force a special session, a contingency that is viewed with much disfavor by the Administration.

These circumstances place radio legislation, alien property settlement and the other issues, in a precarious situation. There is a nation-wide pressure being manifested on the radio control problem so that there is every likelihood that it will receive attention, especially as it is practically certain that the Senate will approve the measure pending before it. It is a final vote can be obtained. The Senate has thrice refused to dissent from the bill, but has not been able to reach a final vote, the opposition contesting the action.

While cloture was ordered on the bank bill, it is uncertain whether the same restriction could be put on for radio. In the first place, C. C. Dill, (D.) Senator from Washington, floor leader for radio, is opposed to the practice of cloture, and while prepared to move that radio be made the unfinished business of the Senate, is against a rule forcing a limitation of debate.

**What Radio Bill Faces**  
Opposition to the radio bill is much more considerable than that against the McFadden branch banking measure, and it is uncertain whether sufficient votes could be mustered to institute cloture.

These factors indicate that radio legislation, if obtained, may be effected only at the price of dropping the alien property settlement bill. This measure as before the Senate is much revised from that adopted by the House. Unless it is amended in the Senate, so as to conform to that passed by the House, even if the Senate acted on it, it would have to go to conference for additional consideration. This places a further handicap on this project.

A possible solution for the Senate situation is night sessions. Senators do not like night meetings and a demand for such deliberations has a marked tendency to accelerate the legislative process. Several night sittings have already been held this session by the Senate, and floor leaders declare they will endeavor to hold them at least every other night from now on. By such pressure they hope to wear down debate and opposition and put through a calendar that now appears to be overwhelmingly congested.

CANADA TO INVESTIGATE  
DAMP GRAIN PROBLEM

WINNIPEG, Man. (Special Correspondence).—At the instance of the National Research Council of Canada, important research work is to be undertaken in Canada with regard to the problems of damp and tough grain. It is announced here that the three universities of the prairie provinces will co-operate in this work with the Dominion grain research laboratory at Winnipeg. Dr. H. M. Tory of the University of Alberta, president of the research council, in speaking of the proposed investigation, expressed the opinion that it was the greatest work of its kind that had ever been undertaken in the country.

Special milling and baking test laboratories of the newest type have been installed at the universities of Alberta and Saskatchewan, and similar equipment is being provided for the university of Manitoba.

**"GOOD SEED CARS"**  
TO BE OBJECT LESSON  
WINNIPEG, Man. (Special Correspondence).—To impress Manitoba

farmers with the economy of planting good seed, demonstration "good seed cars" will tour the Province for a month, and visit some 57 towns. The instructional phase of the campaign will be undertaken jointly by the Dominion and provincial departments of agriculture, and the Manitoba Agricultural College, while the equipment, consisting of two cars and a baggage car, will be provided by the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National railways, who will also haul the cars from point to point free of charge.

On the Canadian National lines, there will be a poultry car in addition to the good seed car, while on the Canadian Pacific, a horticultural car will accompany the good seed car. Lecturers and demonstrators will accompany the cars.



Laying the Corner Stone of the New Y. M. C. A. Building in Salonica, the Ceremony Presided Over by the Metropolitan of Thessalonica, Assisted by Other Dignitaries of the Greek Church.

An Enlarged Y. M. C. A. Program  
Receiving Welcome in GreeceIsland of Corfu Filled With Happiness at Prospect  
of Association—Greek Church Co-operating

AT NO time, it is reported, has an outside organization been so thoroughly welcomed by the Greek Eastern Orthodox Church as has the Y. M. C. A. into its work on Greek soil. Ullus L. Amoss, a young American who for three years has been national secretary in Athens, and who has been in the United States this winter in the interest of his work, declared that since his arrival he had received numerous evidences of a growing enthusiasm and a desire for enlargement of the Y. M. C. A.'s program.

A cablegram recently received by him said in part that "the churches, Government and the people are giving every possible support to the association and have complete confidence in it." The message was signed by high government and church officials and dignitaries.

After an inspection trip to Corfu, the Government of which island has turned over its \$150,000 municipal theater to the Y. M. C. A., Louis W. Riess, physical director of the Y. M. C. A. in Salonica, further reported late in October that the Greek church was eager to have a boys' camp established there, and had offered the use of a building as camp headquarters. The Metropolitan of Corfu, Athanasios, who is active in association work and was one of those responsible for obtaining the use of the municipal theater as a Y. M. C. A. building, made a trip to Helsingfors, Fin., last summer as a delegate to the nineteenth World's Conference of Y. M. C. A.'s.

**Corfu Enthusiastic**  
"It is difficult for Americans to understand the enthusiasm with which Hellenic peoples welcome efforts such as ours on their behalf," said Mr. Amoss in an interview. "Corfu is happy over the prospect of the establishment of an association on the island. The entire population, including government officials, is eager to have it."

"The support obtained in Greece is most striking. In spite of the historic rigidity of the Greek Orthodox Church, Y. M. C. A. secretaries can testify to the broadmindedness and tolerance of its leaders. The church has become the special protector of the Y. M. C. A., depending on its organization, secretaries, and its methods, for a program which will relate its young people closer to the church, to religious things in general, and to higher moral conceptions of life. Due to this situation, an encouraging number of converts to our Greek work has been shown in many American cities."

"Greece, as is well known, has experienced the most difficult time in the history of any modern nation, with her borders closed by Russia. Her frontiers today are approximately as they were 10 years ago, yet within the same boundaries there has been an increase of 20 per cent in the population. More than 1,500,000 refugees have been driven into this narrow strip of territory, arriving without money, and depending on the generosity of the people for food, clothes, and protection."

**Native to Greek Soil**  
"The revolutions and political disturbances are but evidences of the awakening of a small nation with a great history, and are occasioned largely by the invading foreign, but Greek-speaking, horde from Asia. It is in this field that the Y. M. C. A. has found so warm a reception that, within six years, it has not only been transplanted, but has become native to Greek soil. It is a striking fact that every Greek political party supports the Y. M. C. A.; that no change in government can occur without the new cabinet including friends, members, and even committeemen of the association."

"Athens is the most modern city in the Balkans with a population in

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CHURCHES UNITE  
TO STUDY CHILD

Youth's Trainers in 36 Denominations Join in Religious Education Council

Special from Monitor Bureau  
CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—With representatives of 36 Protestant denominations uniting here in the annual meeting of the International Council of Religious Education and three other denominations seeking admission to the council, the churches are making great progress toward uniting, declared Dr. Hugh Magill, president of the Inter-Church Association.

This year's meeting is the largest that the council has yet held. Dr. Magill stated. More than 500 professional workers in the field of religious education are conferring in small groups formed without regard to denominational lines.

"The child is the center of interest for all these workers," said Dr. Magill. "It is the child who has brought us together. We have found that the education of the child is not according to 40 different plans, but is essentially the same for all denominations. Even Lutherans, Episcopalians and Methodists are meeting here. Some churches have sent as many as 25 of their trained workers."

"This program of religious education is of tremendous significance in bringing Protestantism together. It omits the things that divide and emphasizes those that are accepted by all Christian folk."

"One of the significant developments is the fact that local churches are appointing trained workers to supervise religious education. Ten years ago the office of director of religious education was unknown. Today over 1000 churches have full-time directors of religious education who have been trained for this work. They are in charge of all educational activities of the church, not merely the Sunday school."

"In the last decade churches have realized that they must awaken to their responsibility in teaching youth. This conference shows they have made a great deal of progress."

**HUMANE EDUCATION PROGRAM ADOPTED**  
Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—A group of Westchester County people have organized the Central Westchester Humane Society to promote education along humane lines and to co-operate with other organizations in this direction. Prevention of cruelty and enforcement of laws bearing on this subject, providing animal shelter and humane methods of disposal are among the aims sought. A tour of the United States in behalf of the organization.

**GOBELINS TO BE COPIED FOR MEXICAN PALACE**  
MEXICO CITY (Special Correspondence).—The Spanish painter Juan Albert has been commissioned to convert the old Salon de Embajadores (Salon of the Ambassadors) in the National Palace, where the offices of the President of the Republic of Mexico and other government officials are housed, into the Salon de Gobelinos (Salon of the Gobelines) according to the newspaper El Universal.

Señor Albert is credited with having created a tapestry that is undistinguishable from the famous Gobelines and having "an artistic value as great as the fabrics that immortalized a name." Señor Albert intends to apply his invention to the decoration of the Salon de Embajadores, and will probably portray scenes from the history of Mexico, from the days of the Aztecs to the time of Mexico's independence. It is believed the work will be completed by September.

**MISSIONARIES FAVOR FILIPINOS' OWN RULE**  
Approve, However, Administration of Gov.-Gen. Wood

MANILA, Feb. 14.—Explaining the attitude of his church toward Philippine independence, Bishop Charles G. Mitchell, head of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the islands, has issued a statement declaring the Protestant missionaries were "in hearty sympathy with the Filipino people in their aspirations for national independence."

Bishop Mitchell also declared the missionaries "deplored the lack of co-operation on the part of some Filipino leaders with Governor-General Wood's administration, which has been wise and efficient."

"The Governor-General has been charged with depriving Filipinos of their rights under the organic law of the islands," the statement continued, "but there is no evidence that he does more than to rest on the rights and responsibilities placed in his hands by the organic law."

"While the missionaries do not criticize the present administration of Governor-General Wood, they sympathize with the national aspirations of the people which are preponderantly in favor of complete control of their own national affairs."

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**Men's Suits and Overcoats**  
\$25  
Practically all styles of suits and coats—two and three-button, single and double breasted suits. Single and double breasted overcoats—suitable for town wear and dress occasions.  
Barker Bridget Co.  
THE AVENUE AT NINTH, WASHINGTON, D. C.

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Twenty New Styles  
All the Time at \$5  
—The distinctive lines of Merry Maids lend grace, trimness and smartness to both the foot and the costume. There are styles for daytime, for evening and for sports in the leathers and materials and colors that are this season's own. An almost unlimited choice—always at the same price—never more. Surprisingly low when you consider the quality and style of Merry Maid Shoes.  
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MEDICAL LIQUOR  
CALLED USELESS

Legal Allowance Too Liberal, Doctors Are Told—Used by Bootleggers

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—More than "99 out of 100 prescriptions written for a pint of whisky are bootlegging prescriptions and are a disgrace to the great medical profession," said Dr. Arthur Dean Bevan, chairman of the American Medical Association, in session here.

"From the standpoint of personal hygiene and public health, legislation has never been passed that has such possibilities for good as the prohibition amendment," he said, adding that the Government's provision which permits a physician to write 100 pint whisky prescriptions a quarter and to obtain 12 pints of whisky and five gallons of alcohol a year for office use was too liberal.

"Previous to the time of the Volstead Act, honest physicians in general practice never prescribed 100 pints of whisky in three months. I have practiced medicine for many years, and I have never prescribed whisky except to a patient with delirium tremens in my work since prohibition has been in force."

Dr. Bevan also attacked division of fees and "some expert witnesses who give partisan testimony for pay."

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Model 30—Six-tube Atwater Kent Receiver with One Dial; less tubes and batteries but with battery cable attached, \$85  
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## RAIL RATES AND REGULATIONS UNDERGO RIPLEY CRITICISMS

Harvard Economist Believes First Should Be More Generous, and Sees Need of Better Rules—Opposes Nickel Plate Merger

Another searching discussion of practices and policies of public utilities and corporate business comes from Prof. William Z. Ripley, the Harvard economist whose magazine articles against the abuses of non-voting stock stirred the New York Exchange to action, and who now extends his activity to the field of railroading and kindred timely issues. That the railroads may take their "rightful place" as a preferred repository for the savings of common people, Professor Ripley, in his book, "Main Street and Wall Street," just published by Little, Brown & Co., Boston, avers that two requirements remain to be fulfilled, namely:

"A slightly more generous rate level, here and there, and a vigorous and consistent attitude toward consolidation. Those things accomplished, and our railroad matters would seem to have been firmly established on a secure and lasting foundation."

Has Had Practical Experience  
Professor Ripley brings to his discussion of railroading and public utility practices not only a distinguished academic background but an intimate practical experience in business. He has served as expert adviser on transportation on numerous governmental commissions, including that of special examiner for the Interstate Commerce Commission in the adjustments necessary to the return of the railroads to private ownership following the war, and has been a director of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad since 1917.

His book, rewritten in new form, and an extensive amplification of his discussion into further channels of political economy, with pertinent reference to current developments in business and government.

In stressing the need for a more effective control by state and federal regulatory bodies, particularly the latter, Professor Ripley treats in some detail the influence which corporations are exerting upon local politics and state agencies. After mentioning the extraordinary immunities of corporation officers from liabilities, or the marked concentration of power in the hands of the management of these companies through license to dispose of assets, to issue new securities, and otherwise to dispose of the property of the company, the Harvard authority concludes:

Sees Need for Federal Action  
"It would seem as if by reason of this legal onslaught upon all the traditional safeguards for shareholders' interest that the doors had been thrown wide open to corporate excesses of the worst kind. It is inconceivable that the federal power shall refrain from exerting some wholesome restraint, when it is so apparent that prostitution of state agencies has permitted things of this sort to be done."

"Less bald but no less subversive of sound government are the insidious ways in which corporate influence may be brought to bear upon local politics and upon state administrative agencies. For while the petitions before the state utility commissions may be indeed the local operating companies that are the real power, presented by counsel provided from the staffs of the great interstate management companies, together with the resort to all of the power and influence of these major units, has created an anomalous disparity between the governor and the governed."

"In other words, many aspects of this business have developed in size entirely beyond the regulative power of the states. As well set a lapdog to hold a grizzly bear in restraint as to expect that any efforts of the single commonwealth shall not be outmatched by the power and pretensions of a combination extending over 20 or more states."

Considerable space is given to the work of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, as Grand Master of Ireland, must have been a happy man when he presided over the annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, for the attendance was a record one and Freemasons' Hall, Dublin, was much too small to accommodate the large number who put in an appearance. One of the most important resolutions passed by Grand Lodge was the following: "Members of the Craft are strictly forbidden to use the fact of their membership as a means of promoting business or of securing private advantage. They are forbidden to use any of the emblems of Freemasonry on a sign or in any other way on business premises, business correspondence paper, or in connection with any business advertisement. A Masonic certificate must not be displayed, or allowed to be displayed on business premises. Any breach of this ruling will be considered as un-Masonic conduct and may be dealt with as provided by the laws of Grand Lodge. This ruling is not intended to apply to the sale of Masonic articles in Masonic circles or to advertising them in Masonic papers."

ated an anomalous disparity between the governor and the governed."

"The recent shocking disclosures before the United States Senate committee on campaign fund expenditures indicate that we stand face to face once more with the same sinister influences which for so many years have clouded the relation of the railroads to the people."

There is a good deal of evidence to the effect that these recent disclosures are exceptional rather than the rule. It is not, it is certain, that all such practices must cease. They strike at the very root of our political institutions. The integrity of our legislatures and of our courts depends upon the utter eradication of the influence of the industry standing shoulder to shoulder, take high resolve that such things simply are not done in polite society? Or must we again resort to the power of the law through the creation of regulatory and inquisitorial administrative agencies?

"There is, however, one novel circumstance in these recent Illinois political disclosures in that Smith, since elected to the United States Senate, whose aid and principal contributions by these public utilities were made, was at the time chairman of the Illinois Commerce Commission, before which all matters of rates, finance, and operations came up for determination period. Not merely prospective favor, therefore, was being flagrantly purchased, but existing administrative influence, Governmental discretion and authority were outrageously undermined by covert bribery."

On Physical Valuations  
With further reference to railroad conditions, Professor Ripley comments "the great experiment in physical valuation of these properties," and points out that "to date so large a number of these valuations appear to warrant the volume of outstanding securities that the original advocates and opponents of valuation project have literally swapped sides regarding it." Only those who have built a flimsy financial structure need be apprehensive, he says, and affirms "that physical valuation under the law and the Constitution stands as a stalwart guardian at the portal against future confiscatory legislation or attack."

Again, Professor Ripley states that for years his interest in rigid supervision of railroads has been some vision of railroad finance which only thus can a guarantee for adequate performance be afforded. He contends that "this is a matter which must be left for the Interstate Commerce Commission to determine for itself. It cannot be worked out in town meeting, in committee room, or on the floor of the houses of Congress."

While he opposes the merger of the Nickel Plate System on financial and legal grounds, Professor Ripley commends the V. S. Swearingin project as a "worth-while endeavor," and says that the success of the four-party trunk-line pact hinges upon the outcome.

### THE MONITOR READER

1. What was Lincoln's great pronouncement on law enforcement?—Editorial.
2. What manufacturers have no dread of frozen assets?—Random Ramblings.
3. What was the value of the salvage in a recent Department of Interior housecleaning?—World's Press.
4. What that housed notes musical now houses notes clerical?—Antiques Page.
5. What extraordinary proposal to honor Beethoven has been made?—Music Page.
6. What is the difference between church union and church unity?—Progress in Churches.

THESE QUESTIONS WERE ANSWERED IN SATURDAY'S MONITOR

any satirical discussions can arise with regard to Masonic matters, but with some the question as to the proper clothing to be worn appears to be a vexed one. In Australia the difference of opinion runs high. Black ties and white waistcoats are under the ban. In England more free interpretation is given to the words "evening dress." If a dinner jacket is worn, then a black tie must be the accompaniment, and although there is no fixed rule, white waistcoats are discouraged. This is in accordance with the dictum of King Edward, who, when Prince of Wales and Grand Master, insisted that black waistcoats only should be worn at Masonic functions. There was an occasion when he sent back to his room an officer of his household who was going out to a Masonic meeting in a white waistcoat, using, it is said, these memorable words: "No Freemason can dine in a white waistcoat." In these parts, in England, white waistcoats are not generally worn except at balls. Another rule, which is generally adopted, is that no medals or decorations, other than Masonic "jewels," may be worn.

Communications are constantly being received from the United States giving particulars of Masonic "records." Can the following be equalled? At the last meeting of the Etheldreda Lodge, Newmarket, Canada, for the final stage was the seventh son of a Past Master of the lodge, his eldest brother being the Master. There is also another family who have six brothers members of the same lodge, and the father of these, six was until a short time ago a member of the lodge.

### In the Lighter Vein

IT OFTEN IS  
"Is that turn hard to play?"  
"No, Why?"  
"Well, it's not very easy to listen to."



Child (with penny to spend): "How many of these sweets do I get for a penny?"  
Shopman: "Oh, six or seven."  
Child: "I'll take seven, then, please."

PUZZLED  
"I don't believe in this transatlantic telephone conversation."  
"Why not?"  
"What do they use for telephone poles?"

COLLEGE COMICS  
Roommate (at 7 a. m.): "Yup!"  
Roommate (yawning): "Yup!"  
—Hamilton Chapman.

### What They Are Saying

JOHN BARRETT: "Pan-Americanism does not in any sense mean opposition to Europe. It means only the cooperation of all Pan-American countries for the good not only of themselves but of all the world."

WALTER WILLIAMS: "Edit your readers up to your paper, not your paper down to your readers."

MRS. KATHERINE H. GOODE: "Women not only can win elections but can make them worth winning."

BEN S. PAULIN: "If the boys of this Nation are trained in character and their duties as citizens, we need have little fear for the future."

### AMERICAN LEGISLATORS TO VISIT CANADA

VICTORIA, B. C. (Special Correspondence)—Members of the Washington State Legislature will be welcomed here by the British Columbia Legislature this month when they come to Victoria on their second fraternal visit. Preparations for the entertainment of the American lawmakers are being made by the provincial assembly along the lines of the ceremonies which marked the Washington Legislature's peaceful invasion of a year ago. Next year British Columbia legislators will be entertained at Olympia, the Washington state capital. These friendly exchanges are believed to be unique in the history of Canadian and American lawmaking bodies and indicate the close friendship existing between British Columbia and its neighbor.

## Canton's Delicate Industries Defy Machines of the West

But a European Visitor With His Machine-Made Camera Proves Entrancing to Chinese Youth

Canton, China  
Special Correspondence  
STRANGE to the Occidental are the ways of the Orient, especially here in this city of a thousand years. Yet, after all, why are they strange? They achieve their object, especially in such delicate industries as I am seeing in these narrow and winding streets.

Here, for example, is a little dyeing establishment. A primitive contrivance, strangely like a rocking horse, is kneading the dye into the cloth. It is operated by the feet of one who tramps to and fro upon it. Crude? Perhaps. But nothing is more certain than that dyeing done that way will endure far longer than work which is done nowadays by machines.

Again, here is one who is making dainty objects out of rare woods, making them slowly and carefully, with file and hand saw and a bit of emery paper. No machinery ever devised or possible to be devised could equal the exquisite delicacy of this Oriental's completed achievement. Nor is he ignorant of the West's appreciation of the result. He knows as well as we that we cannot match them. Why, then, in the name of the customs of 4000 years, should he alter his ways? Why indeed? He has plenty of time; and have not his sages told him that he who is always hastening is no more than a slave? That is, in fact, his maxim. Nor is it unworthy of serious consideration.

The Event of Months  
Regretfully giving over our tour of the "shopping streets," we turn toward the old part of the vast and unbroken city. In an ancient temple, converted into a modern Chinese school, but still preserving its strange carved figures of 800 deities of Buddhism, its crumbling walls, its little shrines and its Oriental architecture, we find a hundred bright lads, alert, neatly-attired in a sort of Scout uniform, clean, respectful.

The appearance of a European is the event of months, and his camera far more entrancing to these lads than any of the treasures of the Cantonese jewelry shops. The instructor, a tall, thin, young man, in a blue and white uniform, with a sword and a professional robe. The endeavor is now forward to secure a group picture of the school. We try to get them together in the light of the patio, but it is a gigantic task, for their curiosity about the camera is too strong. They crowd about us, their eyes shining with interest, often misunderstanding and unappreciating.

No sooner is a sort of group formed than one lad, utterly unable to restrain himself, dashes up to the strange contrivance again, and presently the rest are about him. But a very real stern words from the instructor, and then the group is again formed. Bright and attractive lads they are, the true embodiment of new China, the high hope of her future. Somehow I feel a great sympathy for them as they crowd about me, their eyes shining with interest, often misunderstanding and unappreciating.

### World Press

CANADA AS AN EXPORTER  
Edmonton Journal: That Canada has become the largest wheat exporting nation in the world is something of which most of us are aware. But the extent to which it leads all the others is only realized after a study of such figures as those that have been issued by the federal bureau of statistics. Our wheat exports this year have been more than five times those of the United States, more than three times those of the Argentine, and more than twice those of Australia. In addition, nearly 1,000,000 barrels more flour were sent from the Dominion to foreign markets than from across the border, while the showing is a much more striking one when a comparison is made with other competing countries.

St. Paul Pioneer Press: Let us be grateful for homes. We have some place to stay while the car is being repaired.

### A USEFUL "CLAW"

New York Herald Tribune: At a feast on a fifteenth century model, served in Paris the other day by Prosper Montagne, a famous chef, no forks were used, the guests following the ancient custom of eating with knives. We have grown so accustomed to the fork that we can hardly imagine getting along without it, but to this day Orientals deliberately prefer to eat with their fingers, and the Persians scornfully refer to a fork as a "claw."

Though the Anglo-Saxons had forks, they used the implements for serving, not for eating. The fork was not introduced into England for eating purposes until the time of James I.

Even in the reign of that monarch forks were regarded as forks, forks, forks, and not as eating utensils. He was dubbed "furcifer," evidently in contemptuous jest, because he used "those Italian nasty forks." Here is another instance of time making the normal out of something regarded as bizarre and affected.

Des Moines Tribune: Fortunately is the farmer who can look to a couple of husky sons for relief instead of to Congress.

Niagara Falls Excursion  
\$10 Round Trip Fare  
Saturday, Feb. 19  
Tickets sold only on Special Coach Train from South Station, Boston, at 8:30 P. M. Leave Niagara Falls 5:30 P. M. Sunday, arriving back early Monday morning.  
See Niagara in Winter—More magnificent than any other season.  
Number of Tickets Limited.  
Purchase in Advance.  
BOSTON & ALBANY RAILROAD  
(N. Y. C. & A. Co., Lease)

elated, alight in their large, dark eyes. Their freshness, their uniform respectfulness and courtesy know not a single exception.

### At Length We Embark

The city of a thousand years would still hold one of its wonders inviolate from Western eyes were the great nine-storied Octagonal pagoda in the heart of the old city to be left unvisited. But my young Chinese friend is doubtful, for some reason that he does not explain. Perhaps he has gone far enough, perhaps he questions the advisability of a European entering the sacred places of the Chinese in these troubled times. However, he is too courteous to refuse, and a little urging accomplishes the purpose. "Rikshas are summoned" and a "conference" commences. It grows animated, high-pitched, staccato, though whether over the question of tariff or politics is uncertain. But at length we embark.

The way is long, leading through numberless narrow winding streets and alleys and by-paths of mysterious Canton. At length it emerges into a broader thoroughfare where the process of "modernizing" certain parts of the city by broadening the old streets is in progress. Then we alight and leave the "rikshas," whose operators, as now appears, were merely bargaining with my guide over the question of whether they should receive 20 cents, Canton money, or 15, for a journey of miles!

We enter a narrow alleyway between houses of solid stone, doubtless centuries old, but not before I have added to the riksha tariff an amount of "kumsha" which evokes a protest from my guide. Clearly he intends to permit me no reckless expenditures while I am under his guardianship.

Now, as we approach the temple grounds, the beggars throng about us. The Chinese boy appears singularly indifferent. I gather that he questions their genuineness; or, rather, that he is under no delusion at all about them, knowing quite well that most of them are employing a lucrative method of maintaining existence. And then the perspective of typical Buddhist temple as any in China, towers above us. The grounds are inclosed by a high and thick wall, but our entry is not opposed. Inside, the ubiquitous "guide," of every sight-seeing spot in the world, puts in an appearance and cheerfully demands "kumsha." "Twenty cents," advised my Chinese friend succinctly, and I produce it. The temple "guide" accepts it doubtfully, bites it viciously, rings it on the pavement, and then he admits a willingness to proceed. Forthwith we see many and strange things in the innumerable shrines and smaller temples, under, within, and attached to, the great pagoda. The gardens, with their tiny lakes, their fountains, bridges and flowers are exquisite.

M. T. G.

### Aid of Delinquent Children Termed Community Duty

CLAREMONT, Calif. (Special Correspondence)—That no boy or girl under 16 years of age should ever be brought before a juvenile court is the conviction of Charles H. Kelly, chief of police of Pasadena, Calif., who recently addressed the student criminologists at Pomona College on "Crime and Criminals."

Mr. Kelly said, "Children are not criminals and should not be treated as criminals, even in a mild way," and he advises the formation of committees of child experts for each community. It would be the duty of these committees to care for all delinquent children in their respective communities.

DR. HALE WINS  
PASADENA, Calif. (Special Correspondence)—Dr. George Elery Hale, honorary director of the Mt. Wilson Solar Observatory of the Carnegie Institution, and originator of Pasadena's civic center plan, is announced as the recipient of the Arthur Noble award, a gold medal given annually to a citizen of Pasadena for notable service in promoting civic beauty or welfare.

The usual arguments of personal liberty, the dangers of home-brewed liquor, and the unfair operation of enforcement laws were advanced by the sponsors of the measure, but carried little weight.

As a result of the action by the House, the temperance committee in meeting following the session, passed a concurrent resolution memorializing Congress to repeal the Volstead Act.

### Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Saturday were the following: M. Mrs. A. G. Barker, Swampscott, Mass.

Hotel Sheraton  
Apart from city traffic, yet near to the heart of the city, the Hotel Sheraton invites you to share its restful quiet.  
Furnished suites and single rooms for the temporary guest or permanent resident.  
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### The General's Son

Canton, China  
Special Correspondence

GENERAL LEE, one of the most belligerent of the war lords of the southern or Cantonese army in China, has demonstrated that there is another side to the frequent tales of antipathy and sentiment among the Chinese.

Recently he "gave" his favorite son, a youngster of two years, to a Quaker and pacifist, a member of the staff of the University of Canton. This system of "giving" children does not involve relinquishment of all the duties of paternity. It is a system much like one practiced extensively in medieval England, under which children of noble families were placed in the home of a noble or relative, to be cared for, educated, and reared as members of the family. The system is common among aristocratic Chinese, but this is probably the first time it has operated under such radical circumstances.

General Lee will provide for the expenses of his son, who will be brought up a Quaker and pacifist, the playmate of three American children in the family.

### Grateful Tenants

San Diego, Calif.  
Special Correspondence

WHILE the relationship between landlord and tenant has, for years, been the theme of some jesters, the business and professional men and women who occupy offices in the Watte Building in this city evidently entertain a different view. They have just placed in the lobby of the building, which is one of the outstanding structures in the city, a bronze tablet to the memory of the late owner of the building, and reading as follows:

"In Memory of a Good Landlord, Nathan Watts, From His Grateful Tenants, Oct. 1926."

Near the tablet has been hung a perpetual wreath of ivy leaves, the two making a most unusual feature in the lobby.

### DRYS WIN TEST IN NORTH DAKOTA

House Votes, 92 to 18, Against Referendum on Repeal

BISMARCK, N. D. (Special Correspondence)—Anti-prohibition legislation, which would repeal the law in the North Dakota Legislature when the House of Representatives, by a vote of 92 to 18, defeated a bill which would refer to a vote of the people the repeal of the state prohibition enforcement laws.

The vote followed a spirited debate, during which the galleries were crowded. The Senate left its work to attend this session of the House. John Halcrow, temperance committee chairman, who opened the fight against the bill, exhorted the fact that North Dakota had operated under the prohibition law for 35 years and that the results had been highly satisfactory.

The usual arguments of personal liberty, the dangers of home-brewed liquor, and the unfair operation of enforcement laws were advanced by the sponsors of the measure, but carried little weight.

As a result of the action by the House, the temperance committee in meeting following the session, passed a concurrent resolution memorializing Congress to repeal the Volstead Act.

While the repeal of prohibition enforcement laws was under consideration, the legislators received many letters from voters throughout the State asking them not to modify these laws.

### 24-Day Trip to the Tropics

—on a Great White Fleet Ship with a guest of your choice—entirely free of expense. Ask your grocer for full information.

There are no fees, no essays to write. Just attach a Slade label to every recipe you send in and mention your grocer's name.

Try your recipes with Slade's Spices and Specialties and see how much better the food tastes.

Mail your recipes today. Contest closes March 1, 1927.

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## FINE NEW BRITISH EMBASSY TO BE BUILT IN WASHINGTON

Plans for \$700,000 Structure Near Naval Observatory Are Approved by Fine Arts Commission—Construction to Start in Spring

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Plans for the new British Embassy on Massachusetts Avenue, near the Naval Observatory, have been approved by the Fine Arts Commission.

The land was purchased some time ago but building was held up for some time because of strikes and other untoward happenings in England, which made it desirable to postpone the expenditure of \$700,000, which it is estimated the new building will cost. This amount has been appropriated for the purpose by Parliament.

The present Embassy is now in the business district of Washington and there is no land available for expansion. It was sold to a contractor, with the provision that the Embassy was to occupy it for the present.

The plans for the new Embassy were drawn by Sir Edwin Lutyens, British Government architect, now in India supervising the new capital at Delhi. He is expected to arrive in Washington early in the spring and the contracts will then be let. Frederick Brooke, a Washington architect, is associated with him.

The Fine Arts Commission in approving the architectural plans, declared that the proposed buildings were "appropriate for the use intended, expressive of the dignity of the nation and imbued with charm." Sir Edwin Lutyens was awarded a gold medal two years ago by the American Institute of Architects and the merit of his work has been widely recognized.

The site of the Embassy embraces 3 1/2 acres of land which lies high and borders one of the most distinguished thoroughfares in the city. In selecting it the British diverged from the general trend for embassies and legations, which is along Sixteenth Street. There are at Sheridan Circle, near by, however, the Swedish, Rumanian and Bulgarian legations.

The new building will be of brick, with Indiana freestone columns, two stories with a high pitched roof. Two L-shaped wings at the front will serve as chancery offices. Because of the slope of the land, these will be lower than the main building, with which they will be connected by an inclosed passage.

Wide halls, reception rooms, parlors and a library will make the ground floor an admirable place for entertaining. The Ambassador's offices will be in a separate wing of the main building, and his residential quarters will occupy the second floor. A detached garage will be screened by shrubbery and the land will be appropriately landscaped.

Concurring in the opinion of the Fine Arts Commission were former members of the commission who were called into consultation on the plans at a meeting held in New York, Feb. 4. These architects included Cass Gilbert, Thomas Hastings, Charles A. Platt, Louis Ayres and Milton J. Medary Jr. Also included in the conference were Daniel Chester French, Herbert Adams and James E. Fraser, sculptors. The report was submitted by Charles Moore, chairman of the Fine Arts Commission.

### FORESTRY COLLEGE WIDENS ITS SCOPE

Co-ordination of Theory and Practice Attained

SEATTLE, Wash. (Special Correspondence)—Practical experience co-ordinating with theoretical training has brought the college of forestry of University of Washington to a place of commanding importance in the great lumber and logging industries of the State. Organized in 1907 with 10 students, the enrollment this year is 175. Among the students that have enrolled are representatives from Russia, Sweden, England, Canada, Scotland, India, Chile, Australia. In some instances the students from foreign countries have been sent by their governments.

The college has extended its courses until it is in touch with almost every phase of the industries. A dry kiln for drying Douglas fir lumber reducing the time required in the process 35 per cent, has been developed. Studies of motor truck methods of logging with the purpose of developing more efficient operation, improvement of various machinery, and other problems have brought gratifying results. Hundreds of re-quests from various producers and operators throughout the State are received and handled by the college.

During the three summer months students of the institution work in logging camps, lumber mills, and in plants and mill offices. The seniors in logging engineering spend their final three months at a certain portion under supervision of an instructor. All phases of operation, including preparation of topographical maps, cruising timber, locating routes of logging railroads, estimates of costs, are studied. Those about to graduate in milling spend a certain portion of their time in the mills of Seattle studying grading of lumber, kiln drying, mill plans, and other manufacturing processes.

It is further stated that it is extremely difficult, after years of liberal immigration, to reduce immigration so as to permit assimilation and homogeneity, and that there have been an 1890 census quota plan, the substitution of one so different aroused great opposition from groups that felt that their respective countries were being discriminated against. Any change, it is said, is likely to bring protests, although not always from the same groups.

### SIMPLER QUOTA RULES FAVORED

House Committee Advises Restrictions Be Made on Definite Basis

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—"It seems far better to have immigration quotas for the purpose of restriction fixed in such a manner as to be easily explained and easily understood by all," the House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization stated in its report on the resolution providing for the repeal of the national origins act.

The Senate resolution provided that the national origins provisions should be extended for one year. Now the House committee has amended the resolution to repeal the provisions entirely.

Should the resolution as amended by the committee pass the House and be accepted by the Senate, restriction on immigration will continue as at present, 2 per cent on the basis of the 1920 census.

The House Committee held that the Secretary of State, Secretary of Commerce, and Secretary of Labor would have little more on which to base quota findings next year than they have at present. Therefore it seems better to have restriction fixed in a definite manner, easily understood.

It is further stated that it is extremely difficult, after years of liberal immigration, to reduce immigration so as to permit assimilation and homogeneity, and that there have been an 1890 census quota plan, the substitution of one so different aroused great opposition from groups that felt that their respective countries were being discriminated against. Any change, it is said, is likely to bring protests, although not always from the same groups.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## The Fascination of Old Books

"I AM very uneasy about a Book," wrote Charles Lamb to a friend in 1834, "which I have either lost or left at your house on Thursday. It was the Book I went out to fetch from Miss Beffam's while the trip was trying. If it is lost I shall never like Trip again."

Judging by the intensity with which the public sales of rare books are conducted nowadays, Elia was not alone in that uneasiness about a book. The enormous sum paid a little while since for a single copy of the Bible printed in the fifteenth century by Gutenberg—more than a hundred thousand dollars, the highest auction price ever paid in any country for a printed book—suggests that the buyer of it would forevermore have a treasure which might be the present-day substitute for trip had the volume escaped him.

A passion that comparatively few people can understand is this book collecting, and fewer still have any sympathy for it. There are persons here and yonder, indeed, who scoff wholeheartedly at what they dismiss contemptuously as mere bibliomania. But the epithet is not always a just one. There are two types of book collector who really do not deserve it in any case.

Vastly different types they are: at one end of the scale there is the notoriously rich person who informed his bookseller from whom he had purchased a set of Shakespeare's works in gorgeous binding that he didn't think much of this Mr. Shakespeare. He couldn't make head or tail of him, as a matter of fact, and then, charitably, he added: "I suppose he's a pal of yours, so I'll let you off, especially as the books look well in my billiard room." And as far separated from this not uncommon example of book collector as the two poles is the man who, living his life in the hurly-burly crowd, makes his retreat at the close of the day's hard, unrelenting activity to a world in which ripe old prints and letters, books and their quaint black-lettered pages, are a man's whole company. It is a world made up often of a single room, a dusty, cozy quietude, grown up with rare old tomes, sweetly smelling skins and good-grained woods, and old books piled long since to paper.

Here we find the true booklover. His motive is unselfish by any sort of thought about books being the best kind of furniture, or about their being valuable aids to knowledge, and all that. Nor is he like other bookmen who one reads of, as giving much money for the products of some little man's talent, or for the up-to-date "masterpieces" that have been brief, best-selling hours of glory, and then forgotten almost before their author has written his next book. The true booklover acquires a book for one reason only: he has a regard for its author, and a regard that author's work, which he loves, is a book for his own sake. And, naturally, being something of a sentimentalist, he prefers those writings and books in their first form—hence

the "first edition" vogue that has unfortunately degenerated into a craze of the unscrupulous, who acquire merely for a hobby, or buys for a "rise."

To the true booklover there is a strange, unforgettable thrill in the sight of the selfsame page that once was looked upon, perhaps a hundred years since, by the master whose writing it bears, exactly (though with dissimilar emotions) as its latest possessor looks upon it today. Human smiles and tears could not be more clearly traced there and the pride of the artist, had those pages been of crystal instead of old rag. Many readers, of course, profess themselves well satisfied to read a work in any sort of edition, but others are less easily pleased. What a pity that these others, these true booklovers, are always in the minority! Had every reader been of one way of thinking about such a matter, what replicas of old treasures could be on even the most modern bookshelf!

Our copies of "Robinson Crusoe," for instance: would they not be the sweeter in their savor if the whole of the original wording was on their title-leaf?

The Life and Strange Surprising Adventures of Robinson Crusoe of York, Mariner, who lived Eight and Twenty Years, all alone in an uninhabited Island on the Coast of America, near the Mouth of the Great River of Orinoco, &c. With an Account how he was at last as strangely delivered by Pirates. Written by Himself. London: Printed for W. Taylor at the Shop in Paternoster Row. MDCCXXIX.

And, on the title-leaf of the second volume:

The Further Adventures of Robinson Crusoe, Being the Second and Last Part of His Life, and of the Strange Surprising Accounts of His Travels Round Three Parts of the Globe, Written by Himself. To Which is Added a Map of the World in which is delineated the Voyages of Robinson Crusoe.

A map, one may say, that ought never to be omitted from any edition now being published of Defoe's outrageous though splendid "fake" story, so delectable a map it is, and so integral a part of the book that it belongs once our eyes behold it. And if some very particular bookmen had their way, the original publisher's end-papers of advertisements would be reproduced as well!

A fanciful writer has said truly that long-vanished booklovers haunt the libraries of later generations, feeling more at home there than on the golden pavements of Elysium. And certainly, if those who in their time have been men of study and the restful bookroom should be displaced, they would seek their surest anchorage and shelter in a bookman's home. Perhaps, on the shelves there, they would find a first-edition volume or two that used to belong to them. How brightly those old booklovers preserved their "first editions"! Glorious fellows the volumes are, every one, after all this time, gleaming royally in their steadfast gold uniforms—they would be dignified, though, even if they were clothed merely in tatters. Sometimes they are inclosed in fragrant leather cases, that are cunningly fashioned so that they might stand on a library shelf and look like handsomely bound books themselves instead of the mere casting of a book.

There is nothing eccentric, surely, in acquiring books of this kind, books with which one can do all that is done with less rare volumes—and much more. Leigh Hunt said he liked to lean his head against them. And when he turned away from them, back to the world of hard, unrelenting activity, he was sure that the true booklover's love will have its most fitting fruit: he will find the other world a little less of what Charles Dickens called a "breezy, goose-skinned, blue-nosed, red-eyed, stony-toed and tooth-chattering place" than he believed it heretofore.

## Prelude

The night was dark, though sometimes a faint star  
A little while a little space made bright.  
The night was dark and still the dawn seemed far  
When, o'er the muttering and invisible sea,  
Slowly, within the East, there grew a light  
Which half was starlight, and half seemed to be  
The herald of a greater. The pale

Turned slowly to pale rose, and the  
Of heaven slowly climbed. The gray sea grew  
Rose-colored like the sky. A white gull flew  
Straight toward the utmost boundary of the East  
Where slowly the rose gathered and increased.  
There was light now, where all was black before:  
It was as on the opening of a door.  
By one who in his hand a lamp doth hold  
(Its flame being hidden by the garment's fold).  
The still air moves, the wide room is less dim.  
More bright the East became, the ocean turned  
Dark and more dark against the brightening sky—  
Sharper against the sky the long sea line.  
The hollows of the breakers on the shore  
Were green like leaves whereon no sun doth shine,  
Though sunlight make the outer branches hoar.  
From rose to red the level heaven burned;  
Then sudden, as if a sword fell from on high,  
A blade of gold flashed on the ocean's rim.

—RICHARD WATSON GILDER "The New Day,"

## K'ang Hsi

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Warrior K'ang Hsi, though a savage Manchu, was a wise man, too. For he knew it was true that if he would be great Emperor K'ang Hsi must have a fine mate. So the future would state, "When I wrote on the slate 'Beauty,' K'ang Hsi."

Emperor K'ang Hsi Had porcelain in blue And other hues too: But I doubt if he knew How perfect the glaze. When "Emperor K'ang Hsi" Is found in these days Its perfection amaze. So one says, when one says "Beauty," K'ang Hsi.

Emperor K'ang Hsi, The august Manchu, Would make an ado, Most undignified, too, If he asked in this day For old K'ang Hsi. With joy and dismay He would see people pay Great fortunes, and say "Beauty!" "K'ang Hsi!"

NELLE A. CUNY.

## Criticism of Pictures

There is a sense in which we are all critics, in that we deliberately take upon ourselves to pass in judgment the pictures which hang before us. The general tendency, at least among beginners, is to err on the side of extreme severity and wholesale condemnation. It is far easier to observe faults than to recognize excellences. It is not always easy to remember that even the picture as a whole fails to please. It may contain charming passages of color or subtleties of drawing which render it worthy of attention. On the other hand, the first impression of a seemingly attractive ensemble may prove unable to bear closer analysis. We do not, indeed, feel in sympathy with every picture or even with every school of painting. The personal equation is too strong for that. But we can at least appreciate admirable qualities, whether in technique or style, wherever they exist. Some pictures there are to which, like certain books, we feel always drawn, in whose presence we enjoy a peculiar sense of intimacy and well-being. With these we like to live. Such inclinations are purely individual. Other pictures again, less intimate friends, are reserved for occasional intercourse, being less well adapted for our daily wants. But no such personal considerations can affect the question of the value of a picture, though the test is too often applied.

There are many to be found, especially among those whose want of knowledge and experience is their sole qualification to the title of unprejudiced critics, who profess to have a standard that they will only look at the few great masterpieces in each collection, and entirely refuse to consider any picture falling short of these. Excellence in painting as in all else is comparative. A moderate picture hanging in a collection of vast masterpieces will seem to them a "school." To a great extent they appear to have ideals in common, they seem to look at nature from similar viewpoints, and they have much akin in technique and in their refined sense of color.

On this page the work of A. Riden and George Graham is at ready hand. "The Land-Gate, Winchelsea," is by Eric Slater.

Winchelsea is an enchanting little place, perched on the top of a hill surrounded by beautiful undulating country, low-lying marshes, and glorious trees. Once upon a time it was a busy trading port; but as happened to other ancient towns on the south coast of England, the land gained ascendancy over the sea, and fertile marshes now expand where formerly busy craft rode the tide waters of the channel. In earlier days, however, the sea seems to have been more aggressive and the original Winchelsea disappeared many centuries ago beneath the Camber Sands. Then one day, July 25, 1283, the good people assembled on the neighboring heights near the Royal Lodge of Ham, in order to receive from the hands of Bishop John Kirkeby (a pure Danish name) on behalf of King Edward I the land on which the New City of Winchelsea was to be founded. New no longer!

It was planned on an ambitious scale and some straight streets and old buildings still exist, including what was once a magnificent church, of which only part now remains. Winchelsea, which has a population of under two hundred, is the only town besides London which has retained its old custom of having twelve Aldermen. Three of Winchelsea's ancient gates still stand and have furnished more than one painter with acceptable motifs. Mr. Eric Slater's woodcut will take a worthy place among these efforts. He is most sensitive in his tones and colors, all forming a restful, insinuating harmony, instinct with the fragrance of a bygone age. His reserved color schemes give to his work a peculiar and refined quality.

## The Yellow Hills of Honduras

The flat country once crossed, the hills crowd quickly in upon us, the road plunges into their valleys and the coast country is suddenly behind us. Now, hills are piled on hills, the road begins to climb their sides and the view forward and back is across a tumbled, confused landscape of vast distances of golden hills, yellow with clay and limestone. Sometimes we can see to the Pacific, once there is a glimpse of Amapala, white amongst the islands. And always we see, before and behind us, this magnificent road. . . . Here are hurrying motor trucks, driven by the blond-haired, pink-cheeked American or English boys who drive motor trucks from one end of the tropics to the other, all round the world. Here are ox-carts, feeling their slow way—four days on the road we cover in six hours by automobile—loaded with everything, from hay to dynamite, bumping along. No more are there decorated wheels, as in Costa Rica, only five-foot rims

with honest spokes, and blue canvas tops pulled over curved hoops, and women peering out as we hurry by. Pack trains pass all day long, the mules fitted with wooden saddles piled high with packages sewed up tightly in dried horsehide, safe against rain. A few horsemen, a few automobiles, and once the great wide omnibus which makes the trip each way twice a week. And always the endless procession of ponies and Indians with their own packs on their backs, stepping aside to let us rush on.

We pass isolated houses, rather, where the people live, eking out an existence herding and cultivating tiny patches, the Honduran is not such a confirmed town-dweller as the Nicaraguan is. Here and there are fields, or groups of cows and mules and chickens under sparse shade trees. There are two towns, only, on this eighty-mile ride, their green trees, red tiles and white walls gleaming on the yellow hill-sides. Picturesque and friendly spots,

with tiny plazas in front of the church, across which we drive while the whole village comes to the doors to watch us. We buy strange fruits and familiar oranges, but there is no ice, and no refreshment, excepting the endless charged water of the tropics, lukewarm. So we find our way into the heart of Honduras, over this wonderful road through a golden wilderness. For it is the golden sand of Honduras' barren hills that contributes the yellow to the Central American rainbow. Bare and yellow they seem in the dry season, and golden against the green of foliage and farm in the wet. The figure is insistent, and the traveler carries away with him the impress of that color of promise and of significance as well. And this is whether he sees it first in the golden yellow of the bananas which are the wealth of the Caribbean coast, or here in the tumbling desert of the Pacific. — WALLACE THOMPSON, in "Rainbow Countries of Central America."



The Land-Gate, Winchelsea. From a Color Print (Woodcut) by Eric Slater

LIVING in and about Winchelsea there is a small cluster of talented artists—who know but that it may prove to be the nucleus of what one day will be known as a "school." To a great extent they appear to have ideals in common, they seem to look at nature from similar viewpoints, and they have much akin in technique and in their refined sense of color.

On this page the work of A. Riden and George Graham is at ready hand. "The Land-Gate, Winchelsea," is by Eric Slater. Winchelsea is an enchanting little place, perched on the top of a hill surrounded by beautiful undulating country, low-lying marshes, and glorious trees. Once upon a time it was a busy trading port; but as happened to other ancient towns on the south coast of England, the land gained ascendancy over the sea, and fertile marshes now expand where formerly busy craft rode the tide waters of the channel. In earlier days, however, the sea seems to have been more aggressive and the original Winchelsea disappeared many centuries ago beneath the Camber Sands. Then one day, July 25, 1283, the good people assembled on the neighboring heights near the Royal Lodge of Ham, in order to receive from the hands of Bishop John Kirkeby (a pure Danish name) on behalf of King Edward I the land on which the New City of Winchelsea was to be founded. New no longer!

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## February in England

(1928)

It is now February, and the sun is gotten up a cockatrice of his climbing. The valleys now are painted white, and the brooks are full of water. The frog goes to seek out the paddock, and the crow and the rook begin to milk their old makes. . . . The gardener falls to working of his seed, and the housewife falls to fresh to scouring the ploughshare. The term-trover makes the shoe-maker's harvest, and the chandler's cheese makes the chalk walk space. . . . The waters now alter the nature of their softness, and the soft earth is made stony hard. The air is sharp and piercing, and the winds blow cold. The tawns and the inn-keepers know how to rain by his hay. . . . The trees a little begin to bud, and the sap begins to rise up out of the root. . . . Farewell. — NICHOLAS BAZON, in "Fantasia."

## Les Ideals contre les Idoles

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page

DANS le Deutéronome nous lisons: "J'en prends aujourd'hui à témoin contre vous les cieux et la terre; j'ai mis devant toi la vie et la mort, la bénédiction et la malédiction. Choisis donc la vie, afin que tu viues, toi et ta postérité, et aimant l'Eternel, ton Dieu. . . . C'est lui, en effet, qui est la vie et qui prolongera tes jours." — En cet état des Israélites, comme il est aujourd'hui de nous-mêmes, il nous faut décider sur quel nous devons nous reposer, si c'est sur la matière ou sur l'Esprit. La Science Chrétienne nous invite tout affectueusement à entrer dans ses portes; mais il semble à un grand nombre d'entre nous qu'il soit impossible d'avoir en la Vérité, l'Esprit, la confiance absolue que cette Science exige de nous. Nous retournons à nos idoles matérielles, nous choisissons la chose, l'idole, qui nous aidera, ainsi que nous le pensons.

Le fait que la mort et le mal prévalent encore avoir de la place et du pouvoir montre que le culte des idoles prévaut encore aujourd'hui. Le fait même que nos vies ne sont pas l'expression de l'harmonie montre qu'il y a dans notre conscience quelque chose qui n'est pas de Dieu. Il convient que chacun de nous trouve par lui-même quel est le faux dieu qui semble ainsi cacher à sa vue le seul et unique Dieu. Est-ce une drogue, une habitude, une croyance religieuse, une formule ou un dessin vers lequel le pousse la propre volonté? Avons-nous pour cette idole une grande estime et l'appelons-nous un idéal? On ne se joue pas de Dieu, on ne le trompe pas. Aucune idole ne pourra même sembler nous aider sur un piedestal hasardeux; car elle détourne l'adorateur du seul vrai Dieu. Nous lisons dans Esaie: "Je suis l'Eternel: c'est là mon nom. Je ne céderai ma gloire à aucun autre, ni mon honneur à des idoles!" Les idoles et les idéals sont aussi éloignés l'un de l'autre que le sont les deux pôles.

Une étude de la vie et de l'expérience de Jésus nous aide toujours à voir la vérité. Lorsque Jésus était dans le désert, à ce point de son travail mental où il s'efforçait de s'élever au-dessus du témoignage des sens matériels et de saisir les grands faits de l'être, le mal lui murmurait à l'oreille les arguments les plus séduisants. L'abondance, le renom, l'honneur, le pouvoir, lui apparaissent, pour peu qu'il reconnaisse la supériorité de la matière! Nous savons avec quelle persistance, afin de s'attacher à ce qui est juste et à ses idéals élevés, il résista à la tentation; nous savons qu'il sortit de son expérience au désert avec une dévotion spirituelle que les malades et les pécheurs vinrent à lui en foules pour être guéris et secourus. Il leur donna preuve sur preuve de la toute-puissance de Dieu, démontrant que l'Esprit est pour l'humanité le seul et unique guérisseur et consolateur. Il

leur présenta l'idéal le plus élevé de Dieu et de l'homme. Il passa sa vie à détruire les idoles qui empêchaient l'adoration de l'unique Dieu, et obscurcissaient le vrai concept de l'homme idéal de Dieu.

Si nous examinons l'œuvre de guérison du Maître, nous verrons combien elle était simple: il suffisait d'une parole de Vérité, de la compréhension de la loi de Dieu appliquée à un problème compliqué, et le problème était résolu. — Une idole était détruite et Dieu était glorifié! Le moindre aveu de la Vérité ébranle l'idole; et le moindre effort fait pour atteindre à l'idéal élevé que Jésus nous donna de Dieu et de l'homme définit notre foi en la matière et fortifie notre confiance en Dieu, l'Esprit. Celui qui adore la personnalité et celui qui se laisse adorer, risquent tous deux de faire une chute désastreuse.

Jésus nous a laissés bien des idéals élevés, dont le plus grand est renfermé dans l'affectueux commandement: "Soyez donc parfaits, comme votre Père céleste est parfait." Notre Maître n'a pas demandé des choses impossibles à ses disciples. Il doit donc être possible d'atteindre à la perfection.

Mary Baker Eddy nous aide à interpréter les Ecritures comme il convient. A la page 311 du livre de texte de la Science Chrétienne: Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures) elle dit: "La matière, le péché et la mortalité perdent toute conscience supposée ou toute prétention à la vie ou existence, à mesure que les mortels se dépouillent d'un faux sens de vie, de substance et d'intelligence. Mais l'homme spirituel et éternel n'est pas affecté par ces phases de la mortalité." L'homme réel est donc parfait dès maintenant. Le commandement de Jésus veut dire que nous devons mettre de côté toute idole qui pourrait cacher à notre vue l'homme réel et idéal, et déclarer dès maintenant notre filialité, à titre d'enfant de Dieu. Assurément il veut dire que nous devons travailler à détruire dans la conscience toute prétention qu'a la matière d'être réelle, éternelle, vivifiante, et que nous devons diriger nos regards vers l'homme idéal, gouverné et soutenu par l'Esprit, Dieu. Le penser qui poursuit cette orientation avec persévérance mettra irrésistiblement et finalement l'homme réel en évidence, et prouvera ainsi que Dieu est notre vie et la prolongation de nos jours. Nos idéals les plus élevés devront par conséquent être Dieu et l'homme de Dieu, le Christ.

## True Greatness

You know how Alcibiades admired Socrates; but I admire Luther after another and a Christian fashion. As often as I contemplate Luther, I find him constantly greater than himself. — B. M. BAZON, in "Daughters' Reformation."

## Ideals versus Idols

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN DEUTERONOMY we read, "I call heaven and earth to record, this day against you, that I have set before you life and death, blessing and cursing: therefore choose life, that both thou and thy seed may live: that thou mayest love the Lord thy God. . . . For he is thy life, and the length of thy days."

As it was with the Israelites, so is it with us today: we are to decide upon what we shall rely, whether upon matter or Spirit. Christian Science opens its doors in loving invitation to all; but to many the radical reliance upon Truth, Spirit, which it requires, seems too much for them. They turn back to their matter idols, choosing the thing, the idol, which they think may help them.

The fact that death and evil still claim place and power shows that idol worship is still prevalent. The very fact that our lives are not the expression of harmony shows that something not of God occupies a place in our consciousness. Which false god it is that seems thus to obstruct our view of the one and only God, each one has to see for himself. Is it a drug, a habit, a creed, a formula, or a self-willed purpose? Are we holding it, this idol, in high esteem and calling it an ideal? God is not mocked or deceived. No idol can ever even seem to help us more than temporarily. It rests on an insecure pedestal; for it is turning the worshiper from the one true God, "I am the Lord; that is my name; and my glory will I not give to another, neither my praise to graven images," we read in Isaiah. Idols and ideals are as far removed from one another as the poles.

A study of Jesus' life and experience always helps us to see the truth. When Jesus was in the wilderness, that point in his mental journey where he was striving to rise above the evidence of the material senses and to grasp the great facts of being, evil whispered its most alluring arguments into his ear. Supply, fame, honor, power, would be his if he would but acknowledge matter's supremacy! We know with what determination to adhere to the right and keep to his high ideals he put temptation behind him, coming forth from his desert experience so spiritually uplifted that the multitudes of sick and sinning came to him for healing

and help. Proof after proof he gave them of the all-power of God, demonstrating that Spirit is the one and only healer and harmonizer for mankind. He held before them the highest ideal of God and man. His life was spent in destroying the idols which obstructed the worship of the one God, and obscured the right concept of God's ideal man.

If we examine the Master's healing work we shall see how simple it was: a word of Truth, the understanding of God's law brought to bear upon a knotty problem, and the problem was solved—an idol removed and God glorified! The least acknowledgment of Truth makes an idol totter; and each least effort to reach out to the high ideal which Jesus gave us of God and man weakens our faith in matter and strengthens our reliance on God, Spirit. Both he who worships personality and he who allows himself to be worshipped, are in danger of a disastrous fall.

Jesus left us many lofty ideals, the greatest of which is contained in the loving command, "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect." Our Master did not ask impossibilities of his followers. It must be a possibility, then, to attain to perfection.

Mary Baker Eddy helps us to interpret the Scriptures aright. On page 311 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," she says: "Matter, sin, and mortality lose all supposed consciousness or claim to life or existence, as mortals lay off a false sense of life, substance, and intelligence. But the spiritual, eternal man is not touched by these phases of mortality." The real man, then, is perfect now. Jesus' command means that we must lay aside every idol that would obstruct our view of the real or ideal man, and declare our oneness with God now. Surely it means that we must work to destroy in consciousness every claim of matter as real, creative, or sustaining, and that we should turn our gaze toward the ideal man, governed and sustained by Spirit, God. Persistent thinking along this line is bound eventually to bring the real man to view, proving that God is our life and the length of our days. Our highest ideals must therefore be God and His man, the Christ.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into French.)

## Catching the Arctic Aurora

I wished to take back with me photographs of the Aurora. And as the twilight grew deeper, its flashes were becoming more vivid. Suddenly one night a vast wavering bow, a cloud of opalescent green, began to form on the horizon. Through the coloring, at first, I could see the stars shining.

A few days later the spectacle of the bow became thicker. The great arc of color began to writhe and surge and twist in the heavens. . . . The ice seemed to be alive. Red, yellow, green, and intermediate tints flickered uneasily over the snow and the north country gleamed softly like one monstrous pearl, iridescent and shimmering.

With the temperature ranging from 35 to 60 degrees below zero, I went out with my camera, and from then on, for many long, weary frozen months, I played hide and seek with the Aurora, or rather, the Aurora played hide and seek with me.

This magnificent spectacle of the North is as elusive as it is impressive. To catch it when it came, it was necessary, of course, to be out in the open even in the worst of the winter weather. I had no shelter either for myself or the camera. . . . Countless times the Aurora would burst on the horizon and fling itself over the sky in a mad riot of color-flames. Then, as I started to "shoot" it, the film would snap from the cold. Back I would rush to the cabin, thaw out my fingers over the meagre heat from the stove, thaw out the film, and . . . rush out again with my camera. . . . I trotted back and forth beside my machine, always keeping a wary eye on the heavens.

Again the Aurora flung her dream- lights on the heavenly screen. I cranked the camera handle until the great show died down, and then ran back to my cabin bearing the precious record. With a crude development set I treated the films—to find on them but the most niggardly trace of the spectacle. No good! It all had to be done again. . . .

One day a vast sea of fire broke in the heavens, and gigantic waves of gorgeous colors spilled themselves across the horizon. I rushed out with the camera and began to "shoot." The Aurora poured endless lava over the face of the sky; brilliant streams of fire ran on another. Vast streams of red fire were spewed out. Flashes of transparent emerald green and vivid yellow splashed haphazardly from the divine palette, flooding the entire sky with stupendous magic. The flames shook and quivered in delirium of beauty, and the great crown of light trembled as if about to fall asunder in an exquisite agony of color. The earth itself reflected the heavenly wonder. The ice was a kaleidoscope as the lights flickered and whirled above it. . . . As quickly as the spectacle came it vanished! The gloom of night settled once more over the Arctic.

I sped to my cabin and with eager hands developed the films. At last, success! True, the film had not cap-

tured all the display, but enough of it was there for me to know that I had solved the problem and that I would return to civilization bearing with me a visible reproduction of a thing so beautiful that it must be seen to be believed. I wonder now how I have the temerity to attempt to describe it. — E. M. ROSSMAN, in "Black Sunlight."

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With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

## Milly-Molly-Mandy Gets to Know Teacher

By JOYCE BRISLEY

ONCE upon a time, there were changes in Milly-Molly-Mandy's school. Miss Sheppard, the head-mistress, was going away, and Miss Edwards, the second teacher, was to be head-mistress in her place, and live in the teacher's cottage just by the school, instead of coming in by train from the next town each day.

Miss Edwards was very strict, and taught arithmetic and history and geography, and wore high collars. Milly-Molly-Mandy wasn't particularly interested in the change, though she liked both Miss Sheppard and Miss Edwards quite well. But one afternoon, Miss Edwards gave her a note to give to her mother, and the note was to ask if Milly-Molly-Mandy's mother would be so very good as to let Miss Edwards have a bed at the nice white cottage with the thatched roof for a night or two until Miss Edwards got her new little house straight.

Father and Mother and Grandpa and Grandma and Uncle and Aunt talked it over during supper, and they thought they might manage it for a few nights.

Milly-Molly-Mandy was very interested, and tried to think what it would be like to have Teacher sitting at supper with them, and going to sleep in the spare-room, as well as teaching in school all day. And she couldn't help feeling just a little bit glad that it was only to be for a night or two.

Next day she took a note to school for Teacher from Mother, to say, "Yes, they would be pleased to have her." And after school Milly-Molly-Mandy told little friend-Susan and Billy Blunt about it.

"Oooh! Won't you have to behave properly? I'm glad she's not coming to us!"

And Billy Blunt said: "Huh!—hard lines!"

Milly-Molly-Mandy was quite glad Teacher was only coming to stay for a few nights.

Miss Edwards arrived at the nice white cottage with the thatched roof just before supper-time, the following evening.

Milly-Molly-Mandy was looking out for her, and directly she heard the gate click she called Mother and ran and opened the front door wide, so that the hall-lamp could shine down the path. And Teacher came in out of the dark, just as Mother hurried from the kitchen to welcome her.

Teacher thanked Mother very much for having her, and said she felt so dusty and untidy because she had been putting up shelves in her new little cottage ever since school was over.

So Mother said: "Come right up to your room, Miss Edwards, and Milly-Molly-Mandy will bring you a jug of hot water. And then I expect you'll be glad of some supper straight away!"

So Milly-Molly-Mandy ran along to the kitchen for a jug of hot water, thinking how funny it was to hear Teacher's familiar voice away from school. She tapped very politely at the half-open door of the spare room (she could see Teacher tidying her hair in front of the dressing-table, by the candlelight), and Teacher smiled at her as she took the steaming jug, and said:

"That's kind of you, Milly-Molly-Mandy!—this is just what I want most. What a lovely smell of hot cakes!"

Milly-Molly-Mandy smiled back, though she was quite a bit surprised that Teacher should speak in that pleased, hungry sort of way—it was more the kind of way she, or little friend-Susan, or Father or Mother or Grandpa or Grandma or Uncle or Aunt might have spoken.

When Teacher came downstairs to the kitchen they all sat down to supper. Teacher's place was just opposite Milly-Molly-Mandy's, and every time she caught Milly-Molly-Mandy's eye she smiled across at her. And Milly-Molly-Mandy smiled back and tried to remember to sit up, for she kept on almost expecting Teacher to say, "Head up, Milly-Molly-Mandy! Keep your elbows off the desk!"—but she never did!

They were all a little bit shy of Teacher, just at first; but soon Father and Mother and Grandpa and Grandma and Uncle and Aunt were talking away, and Teacher was talking too, and laughing. And she looked so different when she was laughing, Milly-Molly-Mandy found it quite difficult to get on with her bread-and-milk before it got cold. Teacher enjoyed the hot cakes, and wanted to know just how Mother made them. She asked a lot of questions, and Mother said she would teach Teacher how to do it, so that she could make them in her own new little kitchen.

Milly-Molly-Mandy thought how funny it was that for Teacher to start having lessons.

After supper Teacher asked Milly-Molly-Mandy if she could make lit-



What Did She See But Teacher, With One of Mother's Big Aprons On and Her Sleeves Tucked Up, Learning How to Make Apple Turn-Overs for Supper

tle sailor-girls, and when Milly-Molly-Mandy said "No," Teacher drew a little sailor-girl (with a sailor-collar and sailor-hat and pleated skirt) on a folded piece of paper, and then she cut it out with Aunt Susan's scissors. And when she unfolded the paper there was a whole row of little sailor-girls all holding hands.

Milly-Molly-Mandy did like it. She thought how funny it was that she should have known Teacher all that time and never known she could draw little sailor-girls.

Then Mother said: "Now, Milly-Molly-Mandy, it is bedtime." So Milly-Molly-Mandy kissed Father and Mother and Grandpa and Grandma and Uncle and Aunt, and went to bed. And Teacher said she wanted a kiss, too. So they kissed each other in quite a nice friendly way.

But still Milly-Molly-Mandy felt when she went upstairs she must get into bed extra quickly and quietly, because Teacher was in the house.

Next Morning

Next morning Milly-Molly-Mandy and Teacher went to school together. And as soon as they got there Teacher was just her usual self again, and told Milly-Molly-Mandy to sit up, or to get on with her work, as if she had never laughed at supper, or cut out little sailor-girls, or kissed anyone good-night.

After school, Milly-Molly-Mandy showed little friend-Susan and Billy Blunt the row of little sailor-girls. And little friend-Susan opened her eyes and said: "Just fancy Teacher doing that!"

And Billy Blunt folded them up carefully in the creases so that he could see how they were made, and then he grinned and gave them back. And little friend-Susan and Billy Blunt didn't feel so very sorry for Milly-Molly-Mandy having Teacher to stay, then.

That evening Teacher came up to the nice white cottage with the thatched roof earlier than she did the day before. And when Milly-Molly-Mandy came into the kitchen from taking a nice meal out to Toby, the dog, and giving him a good bed-time romp around the yard, what did she see but Teacher, with one of Mother's big aprons on and her sleeves tucked

up, learning how to make apple turn-overs for supper! And Mother was saying, "Always mix pastry with a light hand," and Teacher was looking so interested, and didn't seem in the least to know she had a streak of flour down one cheek.

When Teacher saw Milly-Molly-Mandy she said: "Come along Milly-Molly-Mandy, and have a cooking lesson with me, it's such fun!"

So Milly-Molly-Mandy's Mother gave her a little piece of dough, and she stood by Teacher's side, rolling it again and making it into a ball again; but she was much more interested in watching Teacher being taught. And Teacher did everything she was told, and tried so hard that her cheeks got quite pink.

When the turn-overs were all made, there was a small piece of dough left on the board, so Teacher shaped it

into a nice kind of picnic, with Milly-Molly-Mandy and little friend-Susan sharing a cup, and Billy Blunt having a saucer for a plate, because everything wasn't unpacked yet. And they all laughed and talked and were as happy as anything.

And when Teacher said it was time to send them all off home, Milly-Molly-Mandy was so sorry to think Teacher wasn't coming to sleep in the spare room any more that she wanted to kiss Teacher without being asked. And she actually did it, too. And little friend-Susan and Billy Blunt didn't look a bit surprised, either.

And after that, somehow, it didn't seem to matter that Teacher was strict in school, for they knew that she was really just a very nice, usual sort of person inside all the time!



How MILLY-MOLLY-MANDY'S TEACHER MADE LITTLE SAILOR-GIRLS.

Into the most beautiful little bird; and the bird and the turn-overs were all popped into the oven, together with Milly-Molly-Mandy's piece (which had been a pig and a cat and a kettle, but ended up a little gray loaf).

When Father and Mother and Grandpa and Uncle and Aunt and Teacher and Milly-Molly-Mandy sat down to supper, Teacher put her finger on her lips to Milly-Molly-Mandy when the apple turn-overs came on, so that Milly-Molly-Mandy shouldn't tell who made them until they had been tested. And Teacher watched anxiously, and presently Mother said: "How do you like these turn-overs?" And everybody said they were most delicious, and then Milly-Molly-Mandy couldn't wait any longer, and she said: "Teacher made them!" and everybody was so surprised.

The Golden-Brown Bird

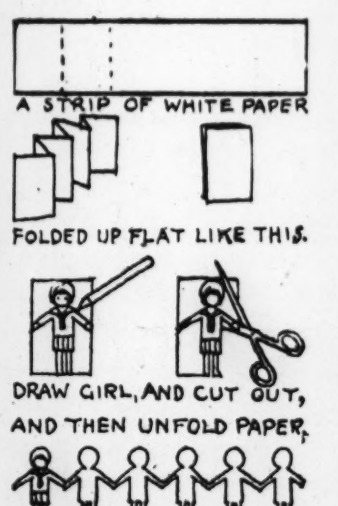
Milly-Molly-Mandy didn't eat the little gray-brown loaf, because she didn't quite fancy it (Toby the dog did, though), and she felt she couldn't eat the little golden-brown bird, because it really looked too good to be eaten just yet. So she took it to school with her next day, to share with little friend-Susan and Billy Blunt.

And little friend-Susan said: "Isn't it pretty? Isn't Teacher clever!" And Billy Blunt said: "Fancy Teacher playing with dough!"

And little friend-Susan and Billy Blunt didn't feel as all sorry for Milly-Molly-Mandy having Teacher to stay, then.

The next day was Saturday, and Teacher's furniture had come, and she was busy all day arranging it and getting the curtains and the pictures up. And Milly-Molly-Mandy with little friend-Susan and Billy Blunt came in the afternoon to help. And they ran up and down stairs, and fetched hammers and nails, and held things, and made themselves very useful indeed.

And at 4 o'clock Teacher sent Billy Blunt out to get some cakes from Mrs. Bubble's shop, while the others laid the table in the pretty little sitting-room. And they had



How MILLY-MOLLY-MANDY'S TEACHER MADE LITTLE SAILOR-GIRLS.

Cloudland Scenes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

How many happy hours I've spent in Cloudland up on high; How many things on fancy's wings, I've seen go floating by.

Once I saw five little lambs Beside a river's brink; They looked at me so trustfully Before they stooped to drink.

A little schoolhouse too, I saw, With children in the yard; Beneath a tree that seemed to be A sentinel on guard.

I watched a crowd of girls and boys Go marching slowly by; Up hill and down to a far-off town With steeples rising high.

And once I saw Miss Muffet sit Before her little tray; The spider was beside her, for She wanted him to stay.

The Woman living in a Shoe Peeped out—I saw her head; The children all, within her call, Stood waiting to be fed.

Children dear, there are lovely things In Cloudland blue and white; Some sunny day, when you're at play, Just watch them in their flight!

Laura A. Moore.

Jumbled Games

Here are the names of 10 games, but something seems to have gone wrong in the printing of them. See if you can straighten them out.

1. Labooftl. 6. Abesalib. 7. Kictee. 8. Reolases. 9. Minosedo. 10. Seblarm. 11. Sental. 12. Kechreca. 13. Sheec. 14. Askebbital.

Key to puzzle published Feb. 7: Beaver, lion, calf, cow, bear, hare, cat, goat.

## The Winter Garden

"I DO wish it would stop snowing. I don't see what snow is good for," complained Meg. She stood with her nose pressed against the window pane, so that it was flat and very white and gave her a very odd look indeed. Melinda, her doll, lay in a tumbled heap on a chair, with one eye cocked toward Meg, as if waiting to hear more about the snow. That was not the reason for the queer look about her eyes, though. That queer look was because one eye was shut and the other open.

Meg could have fixed them, just by working a little string, so that both eyes would be shut or both be open and Melinda would have seemed either awake or asleep. But Meg was spending her time wishing the snow would stop and was not interested in Melinda's eyes.

"It's snowed all day and there's nobody to play with and nothing to do or see," mourned Meg.

"But the snow is very pretty," responded her mother. "See what big, feathery flakes and how they dance and whirl! And what a lovely, soft, warm, white blanket it is wrapping around the earth!"

"But how can snow be warm?" argued Meg. "It's cold. And snow's always white, so that's nothing special. It's always the same. There's nothing different about it, like flowers. I wish flowers grew in winter."

"But they do," said Mrs. Willard. "Lots of lovely flowers grow in winter."

"I don't mean plants in pots growing in windows," said Meg, "but regular flowers growing right out in the garden."

"So do I," responded her mother. "We have a nice winter garden out behind the house this minute."

Meg looked surprised and moved her nose away from the window, so that it had a nice, little-girl-nose shape again.

"Flowers in our garden now?" she exclaimed. "Why, they would freeze! And besides, how could they grow?"

"These flowers I am telling about grow frozen," said her mother; "the snow makes them grow. Wouldn't

you like to come and look at them?"

"I don't see how flowers can grow frozen or how snow can make them grow," answered Meg doubtfully. But she moved slowly away from her window and followed her mother from the room.

"Look out there," said Mrs. Willard, pointing through a window that overlooked the garden. "Don't you see the flowers?"

"I don't see anything but old, brown bushes and stalks and trees and snow," answered Meg.

"Well, well! I think Melinda's eyes aren't the only eyes that don't see right. Look straight ahead there. Don't you see that lovely powder-puff bush?"

Meg had never heard of a powder-puff bush, but she followed the direction of her mother's finger which pointed to the bridal wreath bush that always stood there, summer and winter. But, to be sure, it did look like a powder-puff bush. Great puffs of snow hung all over it, looking as light and dainty as any powder-puff.

"Sure enough, Mother, it is a powder-puff bush!" she exclaimed, becoming interested. "But what else is there?"

The Snowball Tree

"What about the snowball tree over in the corner?" was the reply.

Meg laughed.

"It's really more a snowball tree now than it is in the summer," she declared. "These are regular snowballs, not just make-believe ones. Besides, the summer ones are all made up of tiny flowers."

"So are these," said her mother. "Let's open the window and let a few flakes fall on your dress, so that you can see them."

To Meg's astonishment, she found each flake of snow was made up of tiny parts, all imaginable shapes of stars, very beautiful and delicately carved. Or, at least, they looked as if they were carved.

"And you would see many more if you were looking through a microscope," said Mrs. Willard. "Don't you think Melinda and you had better each get your other eye open?"

"Oh, let me run and get Melinda and fix her eye!" cried Meg. "It is too bad to see with only half your eyes."

The Sparrow Bush

"Now let's go to this other window and see the sparrow bush," went on her mother, when Meg returned, with Melinda all smoothed out, right side up and with both eyes wide open.

A sparrow bush! Meg had never heard of a sparrow bush, but she was sure this time that it would be interesting, so she looked eagerly. She did not need to be told what the sparrow bush was after that. It was plain as plain could be.

A group of little hock stalks, carefully tucked to keep them upright, occupied an angle of the house. And to these stalks, hundreds of tiny, brown, fluffy sparrows were perched, which had been so thoughtfully left for them.

"Oh, the sparrow bush is lovely. Mother, but I never saw brown flowers before! Now what? Oh, I know, I know! I'm going to name this, myself. That's the rabbit-fur tree, a white rabbit, of course!" and Meg pointed gleefully at a little fir tree, all hung with downy white patches.

"You can find a garden of your own when you're seeing things right, can't you?" smiled her mother.

"Yes, indeed, but what comes next? I never supposed there was so much there as this! I think now we had better take an excursion down South to see a tropical forest," suggested her mother.

"Where will south be and what is a tropical forest?" Meg's questions poured forth as she danced along eagerly at her mother's side.

"The south will be in this cold room we keep shut up. A tropical forest is one that grows where it is always very, very warm, so that the plants are unusually large and luxuriant. But for this tropical forest we don't need a warm place. Here it is. This train goes no farther. All out!" she called, and then pointed to a frosted window pane.

"What Meg saw was not new to her. But she had never thought of it as a tropical forest. There were lovely ferns and all kinds of other plants, some small, some growing as tall as trees. There were palms with gracefully drooping fronds and all sorts of other beautiful trees that one could or could not imagine.

"Oh, Mother! It is just like fairy land! We keep finding new things. Why didn't I ever know the snow could make such pretty things out?"

"I'll tell you to think that out," replied her mother with a smile. "I must go to my work now. My excursion is finished."

"But mine isn't! I'm going to find more winter flowers!" exclaimed Meg, expressing her gratitude with a kiss. "I'm glad you straightened my seeing out, Mother, because now I love the snow."

## Chivers' Olde English Marmalade



A good breakfast—that's the proper start for the day. It disposes you to cheerfulness. Now Chivers' Olde English Marmalade is the crowning glory of the perfect breakfast. It contains nothing but selected Seville Oranges and Refined Sugar so skillfully blended as to preserve the valuable properties of the fruit. "Your Marmalade . . . makes breakfast worth while," writes a user.

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## The MAIL BAG

Dear Editor:

I love to read the Mail Bag, and I think I must do my part for it and write a few lines. I made a picture last evening which I also send for The Children's Page.

I am in the sixth grade, and the first thing when I come home I look for the Monitor. I love it very much. We all do. My younger brother asked Mother if we had friends in any other country but Switzerland. Mother says, "Sure, we have friends all over the world." That's just what I think when I read the Mail Bag.

[That is a happy thought to share with everyone, Edward. Thank you for the clever little drawing. It is almost good enough to publish—but not quite.—Ed.]

Dear Editor:

I am six years old. When I came from Norway I was only two years and three months, and my aunt taught me about Christian Science and read the stories in the Monitor. I go to Sunday School and I love to go.

I dearly love Snubs and the Sunset Stories, but I love Huttee Boy the best.

My Partner, that is my uncle, reads the Sunset Stories to me, too, and he likes them almost as much as I do. I send love to all Monitor readers.

Arne H.

Baltimore, Md.

Dear Editor:

We take the Monitor, and I love the stories and Snubs and Waddies. I am eight years old. I have two sisters and one baby brother. We take The Children's Page to school and the children all want to read it at once.

Helen P.

Los Angeles, Calif.

Dear Editor:

I love to read The Children's Page and especially "The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog." He makes me laugh. I wish he could play with me sometimes.

"The Adventures of Waddies" has the cutest things in it. I love the expressions he uses.

The Sunset Stories help me very much. I have told some of them at school.

Margaret T.

Toronto, Canada

Dear Editor:

I like The Children's Page very much. I am nine years old and I have gotten the Monitor for quite a while now. I hope you will have some more stories about "Something to Make."

I am very sorry to see that Milly-Molly-Mandy is not in this week's issue. I hope all the boys and girls enjoy The Children's Page as much as I do.

P. S. I would like very much to correspond with someone of my own age in a foreign country.

(Here is Milly-Molly-Mandy once more. Margaret.—Ed.)

Dear Editor:

I enjoy the Monitor very much. I have my own Monitor; it helps me with my school work very much. I am eight.

I am sending you the first lantern I have made from the description in the Monitor.

I would like to correspond with

some little girl in England because I used to live there. I think the Mail Bag is a very nice thing because you may correspond with other children, and it is very nice for the editor to have letters from all over the world.

Roxanne W.

Long Island, New York

Dear Editor:

I enjoy the Monitor very much, especially Snubs. I have a big collie at home, and his name is Towser. He has learned many tricks.

I should like very much to write to a little boy across the ocean. Please find someone for me.

Robert N.

[Watch the Mail Bag, Robert, and you will soon find someone to write to, or perhaps some little boy across the ocean, who reads your letter, will write to you.—Ed.]

Los Angeles, Calif.

Dear Editor:

I like the Monitor very much. I am in the 3A grade at school, and when I come home I look on the porch and see if the Monitor is there. And then I bring it into the house, and my mother or my brother reads the good things. I like Snubs and Waddies best.

Robert G.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



It was cold and rainy this morning so I told Togo it looked like we would have to stay indoors—couldn't imagine what I would do to entertain him, though.

But just as we were getting started nicely, Lucy came along and made us stop—Seemed to think we were about to wreck the place.

So it looked as if there was nothing for us to do but curl up and take a snooze until it stopped raining, and that didn't appeal to me at all!

But I had forgotten about Sponge and Buzzy—They suddenly appeared on the scene and soon had us laughing to beat the band at their funny stunts.

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## GOOD LEATHER STOCK MARKET PRICE RANGE OF LEADING CITIES NEW YORK CURB FLUCTUATIONS

DEMAND WITH PRICES STEADY  
Sole Prices Firm—Offal Is Well Sold Up—Elk Improves—Patent Gaining

During the last week the demand for oak sole leather kept on a par with the two previous weeks, and tanners booked new business at rates unchanged from last quotations.

Reputable tannages of oak backs, tannery run, are listed at 45¢ to 46¢. This refers to domestic hides, more or less branded, the clearer stock selling at 46¢ to 47¢. Scoured oak backs from selected hides bring 48¢ to 49¢.

Finder's heads, No. 1, are offered at \$6 to \$6.50. Ordinary heads bought by shoe manufacturers are obtainable at \$5 to \$5.50. Texas X Oak heads at 75¢ are in light demand.

Offal Prices Firm

Onk offal is daily going forward to the back order with new bookings just enough to keep the supply on an even basis with the output. Rough double shoulders continue well sold up at 40¢ to 41¢ with efforts to get 42¢ for carload lots thus far futile.

Single scoured shoulders range in the quotations at 38¢ to 39¢. Selected light and medium weight backs are selling at 29¢ to 30¢. The heavy weight backs are quoted at 26¢ to 27¢, although some dealers are holding at 28¢ for terms asked for the lighter weights. Prime heads are firm at 17¢ to 18¢.

The demand for uniform tanned sole leather moderately active. Patent steer backs, regular tannages, all weights, are selling at 44¢. Country hide backs, tannery run, are quoted at \$5 to \$5.50. A prime selection of patent steer medium weight backs is offered at 46¢.

Choice heads are selling in the New York and Philadelphia markets at 54¢. All markets are strong and expect a renewal of January activity about March.

Union Offal Sold Up

Union offal is selling close up to its receipts, there being no surplus of stock. Shoulders in good demand at 32¢ to 33¢. Steer backs are well sold up, late sales being booked at 27¢. Cow heads are offered at 24¢ to 25¢. Heads are active at 15¢ to 16¢.

The night obbing in the demand for sole leather is also evident in the case of the upper leather markets. The call for upper skins is fairly steady, of which is for immediate requirements.

Prices are unchanged, choice tannages of pump weight selling at 44¢ to 45¢. Light novelty heads are still noted in the sales, some bookings showing a drop of 2¢ a foot under the figures asked for men's standard shoes in popular styles.

The call for goat calf is a bit drab, the top grades being listed at 55¢ to 56¢. Medium grades are offered at 45¢ to 46¢, with cheaper grades at 32¢ to 33¢. Odd lots are selling at 24¢ to 25¢.

Side upper leather tannery run new business moderate, probably the result of tannery activity. Factors are leveling commensurate with the late advances on packed hides. The time for daily, small lot buying is now at hand, and rates quoted refer to just such transactions.

Upper Leather Prices

Chrome tanned sides, colored or black, first quality are listed at 25¢ to 26¢. Top grades of hips same sort, are selling at 26¢ to 27¢. Kips of larger spread are quoted in the three grades, at 25¢ to 26¢, but tanned from dry hides they are available at 26¢ downward.

Back and combination tannages are in fair demand on account of their lower range of prices, listed at 19¢ to 20¢. The call for these grades is showing an improvement, although the cheaper selections get the bulk of the sale.

Choice selections of pump weights are offered at 24¢ to 25¢. Kips of 14 to 15 in quality listed at 24¢ to 25¢. Prime mediums are active at 24¢ to 25¢, but the lower grades, available at 19¢ to 20¢, are slow.

Tanners and dealers in split leather report the demand as constant but not large. Nevelty grained splits are in fair call, although prices from 18¢ to 20¢. Calf and side leather splits are moving daily. Top selections are quoted at 14¢ to 15¢. Medium grades are 13¢ to 14¢, with 12¢ to 13¢ for 11 to 12 in. Rock lined splits are having an improving call, with prices unchanged at 3¢ to 5¢ asked.

Patent Leather Gaining

A patent leather collector is reporting a smart gain in the demand for blacks. This come-back of standard black splits is noticeable in both men's and ladies' footwear.

Late quotations on chrome black sides were 30¢ to 40¢ for the better grades. The choice selections of colors are listed at 40¢ to 45¢. Prime seconds are 30¢ to 35¢, with the cheaper sort well sold up at 20¢ to 25¢. For the Philadelphia market reports, buying for export as light.

The demand for glazed kid is on the increase. Without detailing the many shades now in vogue, it is fair to assume that all will run through the season, as it seems a matter of taste, rather than following any proclaimed fashion. Prices are showing a wider scope in the quotations ever before listed, the range being 80¢ to 90¢, 60¢ to 70¢, 50¢ to 60¢, and 40¢ to 50¢.

Plain black kid is well sold up on lots quoted from 16¢ to 26¢. Skins at a price are easy to move, as the lower grades are in demand throughout the remainder of this present run of business.

WHEAT MARKET PRICES DECLINE

CHICAGO, Feb. 14 (AP)—Wheat underwent a sinking spell today. Initial prices had a slight advance, but buying power was inadequate and the market quickly fell back. Increased quantities of wheat for export acted as a weight on values.

Opening at 1/4 to 1/2 advance, wheat dropped to well below Friday's finish. Corn and oats provisions declined, corn selling at 1/4 to 1/2 off, and then receding.

Opening prices today were: Wheat—May, 1.14 1/2 to 1.15 1/2; July, 1.15 1/2 to 1.16 1/2; September, 1.16 1/2 to 1.17 1/2; December, 1.17 1/2 to 1.18 1/2.

WALDORF SYSTEM'S EARNINGS

Waldorf System, Inc. report for 1926 shows total net earnings of \$1,143,924, compared with \$1,122,953 in 1925, and gross income of \$1,143,924, compared with \$1,122,953 in 1925. The balance for the common stock was \$2.25 a share on 411,800 shares, compared with \$2.11 a share on the same number of shares in 1925. Profit and loss surplus at the end of 1925 was \$2,795,465, compared with \$2,115,912 at the end of 1924.

SHARON STEEL ROOF'S YEAR

Sharon Steel Roof Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1926, reports net income of \$1,122,953, after interest, dividends, to \$4.51 a share (par \$5.00) on 185,400 common shares, compared with \$2.11 a share on 38,340 shares, in 1925.

CITY OF BOSTON'S CASE

Cash of the city of Boston on deposit in national banks and trust companies Dec. 31, 1926, was \$2,174,139. The city's deposits were: Merchants, \$1,122,953; First National, \$1,122,953; Second National, \$1,122,953; and Webster & Allen, \$1,122,953.

For the Week Ended February 12, 1927

SAN FRANCISCO

	STOCKS	High	Low	Net
348	Amer Tr Co.	350	351	355 +26
349	1st Nat'l	294	295	298
413	1st Nat'l	294	295	298
57	67k Cal P.N.	231	230	231 -11
58	5807 Rk of Italy	599	595	595 +21
59	5907 Rk of Italy	599	595	595 +21
60	6007 Rk of Italy	599	595	595 +21
61	15 Cal-Or P. pt. 101 1/2	103	103	102 1/2 +
62	8070 Cal Pk Corp.	87	87 1/2	87 1/2 +
63	8071 Cal Pk Corp.	87	87 1/2	87 1/2 +
64	8072 Cal Pk Corp.	87	87 1/2	87 1/2 +
65	8073 Cal Pk Corp.	87	87 1/2	87 1/2 +
66	8074 Cal Pk Corp.	87	87 1/2	87 1/2 +
67	8075 Cal Pk Corp.	87	87 1/2	87 1/2 +
68	8076 Cal Pk Corp.	87	87 1/2	87 1/2 +
69	8077 Cal Pk Corp.	87	87 1/2	87 1/2 +
70	8078 Cal Pk Corp.	87	87 1/2	87 1/2 +
71	8079 Cal Pk Corp.	87	87 1/2	87 1/2 +
72	8080 Cal Pk Corp.	87	87 1/2	87 1/2 +
73	8081 Cal Pk Corp.	87	87 1/2	87 1/2 +
74	8082 Cal Pk Corp.	87	87 1/2	87 1/2 +
75	8083 Cal Pk Corp.	87	87 1/2	87 1/2 +
76	8084 Cal Pk Corp.	87	87 1/2	87 1/2 +
77	8085 Cal Pk Corp.	87	87 1/2	87 1/2 +
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M. C. A. BONSPIEL  
NEAR THE ENI

NEAR THE END

WINNIPEG, Man., Feb. 14 (Special  
—News Wise of the Strathcona Club  
Winnipeg. was the star of Saturday

thirty-ninth annual bonspiel, which was coming to a close. Playing a stellar game in all four draws, the Strathcona rink was victorious in all of them, entering the finals of the Jerry Robinson in the morning, winning a MacDonald brier fixture at noon, putting an end to the unbeaten record of R. J. Goulet to capture the Dingwell Trophy.

Jerry Robinson Trophy at night, after a great battle with Dr. N. G. Trimble of Dauphin.

were won on Saturday, W. D. Lockwood of Riverhurst, Sask., was a popular winner of the new Kiewit. The first round, J. Sangster of St. John's won the Hudson's Bay Company event when he disposed of Edward Clark of St. John's. In the second round, J. Sangster was in the victory of the St. John's Club in the Black and Armstrong double sink event, when Stannard and Armstrong won the race. In the third round, J. Sangster and Geddes of the Deer Lodge Club won the final round.

The victory of Wise over Courley was the first time that a player was responsible for a tie-up in the race for the grand aggregate honors of the bonspiel. The tie-up was caused by the fact that, standing at the finish of play on Saturday, found Wise with 14 wins and Courley with 13. The tie-up was broken by the fact that Courley won the final round.

The final of the Walker Theatre event, scheduled for Monday, will be the deciding factor in the struggle for victory for the Strathcona aggregation over Mac Campbell will give them the Governor-General's medals, in addition to three of the trophies, while a win for the veteran Thistle skip will give the aggregate its Claxton.

Locke, of Riverhurst, Sask., as defenseman, won the Kiewit Trophy, defeating Gunn of the Elmwood Club in Winnipeg, 9 to 7 in the final. A brilliant finish won for Locke, as he scored four points in the final end to emerge with a two-point victory after trailing in all the way.

Ness Wise won the Jerry Robinson trophy by defeating Dr. Trimble Dauphin, 9 to 7 in the final. Dr. Trimble missed a chance to win when his last shot went wide.

The Black and Armstrong trophy, a double rink event, was won by the St. Johns' Club by seven points. Bangster and Stannard represented the winning club, while Geddes and Ferri-

**SQUASH TENNIS PLAY  
—APPROACHING FINALS**

*Special from 'Monitor Bureau'*

**NEW YORK, Feb. 14—**The United States Class B squash tennis championship will be contested at the

One of the semifinal brackets was filled on Saturday when Stuart defeated the New York Athletic Club. Stuart M. Sperry, Princeton Club, with a display of steady play, utterly eclipsed his rival's play. The score was 15-15. Sperry led 2-0 at the start of the match but Green's little bit of strategy

The two remaining third-round matches between J. L. Kerbeck of the home club and H. F. Cole, Interlathery Club, and between Gardiner Wilson, another Columbia Heights

club player, and G. A. Brown, star-  
ward club, went to the Columbian  
after hard contests, the score of the  
Kerbeck victory being 15-0, 17-13,  
15-13; while Hiron defeated Brown-  
ell, 15-12, 12-15, 15-10. The sum-  
mary:

**U. S. CLASS B. SQUASH TENNIS  
CHAMPIONSHIP—Third Round**

Club, defeated H. P. Cole, Interfraternity Club, 18-0, 17-18, 15-13.  
Gardner Hiron, Columbia University Club, defeated G. A. Brownell, Harvard Club, 15-12, 12-15, 15-10.

**FOURTH ROUND**  
H. H. Greene, New York A. C., defeated N. M. Sperry, Princeton Club, 15-7, 15-5.

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**AUSTRALIA'S DAVIS CUP HOPES WEAKEN**

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LONDON, Feb. 14 (AP)—An Ex-

bourne says it has been decided definitely that J. B. Hawkes, veteran Australian tennis star will be unable to join the Australian Davis Cup team this year and that consequently Australia is not likely to compete. Australia also failed to put a Davis Cup team into the field last year.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14 (AP)—Possi-

Australia for many years was a leading contender for the international team title, having won the bowl six times. It was from an Antipodean team that the United States lifted the cup in 1920, since which time this

Inability of J. B. Hawkes to represent Australia was considered as probably limiting the number of available stars to Gerald Patterson, unless James O. Anderson reconsiders his

O'Hara Wood and Norman E. Brookes, other veterans, have not competed in the Davis Cup series for several years. Hawkes played on the teams of 1921.

**PURDUE IN TRACK VICTORY**  
LAFAYETTE, Ind., Feb. 14 (Special)  
—Purdue University's indoor track team hit its stride here Saturday night against the Indiana University speedsters, capturing six first places and the relay in

meet handily, 53 1/2 to 57 1/2. The Old Gold and Black scored a slam in the 40-yard dash and took first and second in the 40-yard high hurdles. Indiana turned in its best performance in the two-mile

both firsts and seconds. Capt. J. M. Little, 74, stellar Purdue distance runner, was the individual star of the meet with firsts in both the mile and half-mile runs.

two last laps that gave Purdy a margin of a margin to win, although the last three Indiana runners cut down his lead considerably.







# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1927

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY  
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

## EDITORIALS

British kings rarely make public appearances in the affairs of government. George V met

### King and Parliament

Parliament last Tuesday, when he read his speech from the throne, but he will not appear in person again until Parliament is dissolved or prorogued. "The exact influence and importance of the King in this Government I could not explain in less than three hours," Ambassador Page wrote to President Wilson. "But it is very much more important than most men think." This may be true, but the influence is exerted behind the scenes. Occasionally a king figures in diplomacy, as when Edward VII visited European sovereigns and discussed with them the foreign policies of Great Britain. All the practices, however, are against the King's appearance before Parliament.

The King may give his assent to bills in person, but usually he is represented by Lords Commissioners. The bills are assented to in batches, and the ceremony is perfunctory. A few Peers may be present, and the Speaker of the House of Commons has been summoned as a witness. The Lords Commissioners sit in front of the throne, arrayed in scarlet robes and cocked hats. The title of each bill is read out by the Clerk of the Crown. The Clerk of the Parliaments pronounces the Norman French formula which signifies the King's assent, "Le Roy le veult." If perchance the assent should be refused, the formula would be, "Le Roy s'avise," but that sentence has not been heard since the reign of Queen Anne, and it is now agreed that the royal veto has fallen into desuetude. Its use would be unconstitutional.

The fact is frequently lost sight of, however, that the King is entitled to be present on the throne during the debates of the House of Lords. He could never participate in the debates; and, as has been said, his only communications with Parliament are by speeches at the opening and close of the session. His presence there in former times, however, was not unusual. Down to the reign of Queen Anne, royal visits were frequent, and of Queen Anne it is recorded that on one appearance she sat "first on the throne, and after, it being cold, on a bench at the fire." After the accession of George I, the presence of the sovereign was discontinued. George I's nonattendance was on account of his ignorance of English. Similarly he did not care to attend meetings of the Cabinet. The fact that the King was German, therefore, was responsible for the development of two important conventions of the British Constitution.

The presence of the King at deliberations of the House of Commons has always been considered improper. There is a record of only one king having appeared at a meeting of the Commons. This was when Charles I went to the House with an escort, to endeavor to arrest the five members whom he had charged with treason. The House of Commons has even excluded the Prince of Wales from its Strangers' Gallery. While Edward VII was Prince he attended a session, and a member called the attention of the Speaker to the fact that strangers were present. There was nothing for the Speaker to do but enforce the rule (which was not enforced so long as no member appealed to the Speaker) and the Prince had to leave. It was this incident that resulted in a modification of the rule, so that now strangers in the House of Commons are there by permission of the House, instead of in technical violation of a regulation which was always more honored in the breach than in the observance, but which could be enforced upon occasion. The theory of the British Constitution is that all legislative power is vested in the King and Parliament. The constitutional practices, however, keep the King from meeting Parliament.

Within comparatively recent years throughout the United States a movement has progressed

### Biennial Legislative Sessions

by which there has been a departure, in all but six of the forty-eight states, from the practice of holding legislative sessions annually. For this has been substituted the practice of holding biennial sessions, the only departure from that method being in instances where some unforeseen emergency requires the convening of the lawmakers in extraordinary session. Massachusetts is one of the six states which have not seen fit to depart from the older custom. But now it is proposed that an amendment legalizing such a change to the Constitution of the Commonwealth be approved and submitted for adoption.

As has been the case in many other states where such a change has been proposed or adopted, there is, at the outset, a marked division of opinion among representatives and senators who have aligned themselves in support of or in opposition to the measure. There are indications that those most active in their opposition to the plan are in sympathy with the view so long expressed and which so long prevailed against the movement, finally successful, to substitute biennial for annual elections in Massachusetts. Until recently a Governor and other state officials were chosen yearly in the Bay State, whereas in nearly all the other states these have long been elected, almost without exception, for terms of two or four years. In the State of New York, there is now being discussed a proposal to make the term of the Governor four years. There is opposition to this, of course, but the instance is cited as indicating the popular trend away from shorter to longer terms of service, with fewer interruptions, as a consequence, to the administrative machinery.

It is urged in support of the amendment that its adoption will tend definitely to reduce the number of new laws. There has been general agreement that many unnecessary and not a few unwise and burdensome measures are introduced in state and national legislatures, some of which hamper industrial development and the growth of commercial enterprises. Business men complain because of the expense incident to the

necessity of opposing measures which they are obliged to defeat if possible. It is seldom insisted that there are too few laws.

On the other hand, there is the possibility that unwise legislation once adopted cannot, under the plan proposed, be quickly repealed. It should not be said that each succeeding Legislature finds it necessary or advisable to undo a part of the work of its immediate predecessor, but such is the fact. No doubt it has been found, in those states which have adopted the biennial session plan, that with the knowledge that acts once passed must remain in force at least two years, greater care and prudence are observed in their enactment.

In behalf of the proposed Massachusetts measure, it is stated that the Boston and the State Chambers of Commerce favor the plan. After a reference to various chambers and boards of trade throughout the Commonwealth, it is stated, thirty-six organizations favored and nine opposed its passage. The far-reaching importance of the plan demands its serious consideration by those who, as representatives of the people, are called upon to deal with it finally.

The recent diplomatic appointments in the United States have been nonpolitical. This is

### America's New Diplomatic Types

not only encouraging to the young men entering the diplomatic service, but it is even more encouraging to the American people, and must be satisfactory to the President, who has thus not only avoided disappoint-

ing ten persons where he gratifies one, but has aroused almost unanimously favorable comment regarding his action.

It is the hope of the men now in the diplomatic service that the day is not distant when all diplomatic posts, including those now regarded as political plums, may go to men trained in the service. The chief obstacle to the first-class ambassadorial posts falling within that method of selection is that some of the men best fitted for them do not have the means necessary to support them in the style expected by the Government. But there are those optimistic enough to hope that the day will come when the United States will make adequate allowance, as other countries do, so that the foremost ambassadors need not be men of great personal wealth adequately to maintain the prestige of the United States Government abroad.

As to the men who have recently been named to newly established posts or who have been transferred, all of them began far down in the service and have been promoted on merit. William Phillips will occupy the important position of the first Minister to Canada, near neighbor of the United States. The fact that he has abundant wealth was incidental. His training and success as a diplomatist were the reasons for his appointment. He became private secretary to Joseph H. Choate, the American Ambassador to Great Britain, soon after graduating from college, a good opportunity for any budding diplomatist. Since that time he has served with legations and embassies in Europe and the Far East, with an interim at the State Department at Washington. He finally became Ambassador to Belgium, and it was no demotion when he was taken from this post and made Minister to Canada.

Hugh Gibson, who will take his place at Brussels, has had a similar experience, starting in as secretary of legation at Honduras and winning steady promotion until he became Minister to Switzerland. His work during the war was especially valuable.

Frederick Augustine Sterling, the first American Minister to the Irish Free State, had a highly American background of rancher and manufacturer, but since he entered the service in 1911 as second secretary at Petrograd to his recent service as counselor of the embassy in London, he has been successful in working his way through regular diplomatic avenues.

Robert Woods Bliss, who has just been transferred from the head of the legation at Stockholm to that of the embassy in Buenos Aires, has been in the diplomatic service since he began in Porto Rico in 1900, and has served in every quarter of the globe.

Diplomacy may not be an exact science. Indeed, it is not long since the professional diplomatists of the world were condemned by general public opinion to bear the chief opprobrium of the World War. But, after all, long and expert training does conduce to efficiency in any calling. The ends sought should not be sacrificed to the technique of the profession—an error not infrequently charged against the "career" diplomatists. Doubtless it will be the study of the Department of State to see that this error does not impede the effort to put the American diplomatic corps on the plane of highest efficiency.

The adoption by the United States Senate of the resolution offered by Senator Norris of

### Public Debt, Not Tax Reduction

Nebraska, declaring that the surplus in the Treasury should be used for reducing the public debt, rather than made an excuse for further tax reduction, has apparently met with popular approval, and the efforts of Democratic Senators to make a political issue out of the tax situation has left no basis for their claim that the time was ripe for yet another cut in the taxes. This action by the Senate should in fairness be attributed to the influence of the "farm bloc," since it is in accord with the policy favored by the National Grange and the American Farm Federation, the principal farm organizations. As a political issue, the proposal for reducing taxes, while the burden of interest charges on the national debt remains so great, is not likely to make much headway, once it is understood that the great majority of the farmers are opposed to it.

The plea put forward in some quarters, possibly ill-advised, that debt reduction would injuriously affect the field for investment of capital, by retreating some of the bonds on which interest is being paid by the general public, is not one that would seem to deserve respectful consideration. The notion that a large public debt is a benefit, since it assures a safe invest-

ment for surplus funds, was occasionally heard of in some financial circles a generation ago, but no modern economist would venture to try and revive it today. With the constantly growing demand for capital for railway improvements, water power development, and all kinds of productive and distributive industry, from which the returns are usually substantially higher than the interest rate on government bonds, it would seem that the alleged danger of a lack of opportunities for investing capital is wholly imaginary.

The world is so full of a number of things that should be done, their doing requiring capital in greater or less amounts, that the representation of an approaching condition in which capital is overabundant has no sound basis. In the field of supplying the millions of persons of moderate means living in the great cities with decent housing accommodations, there is a demand for capital that is not forthcoming. Until every public need has been met, it would seem idle to talk of keeping up taxes to pay interest charges, in the belief that capital will go unemployed.

Evidences of increased activity on the part of public officials in charge of forest preservation and reforestation, with signs of awakening interest among the people, have been noticeable recently in a part of the United States where the problem of saving the woods and enlarging them is of the greatest importance—New England and New York State.

Newspapers recently have printed many reports of forest activity in Massachusetts and the states north of it. In the Bay State a particularly striking disclosure in this direction was given by W. A. L. Bazeley, state conservation commissioner, at a meeting of fire wardens and chiefs. He described an experimental campaign of education and patrol pushed during last year by the State Forestry Association, the United States Forest Service and his own department in the Cape Cod district, where the forest fire hazard has been the highest in New England.

Six towns were chosen for the effort. Nearly everyone in these towns heard lectures and saw motion pictures on the subject. Two men with trucks were sent through the towns displaying fire-fighting equipment. They visited camps and picnic grounds, saw that motorists lighted no fires unless they had permits to do so, disposed of fire hazards as far as they could, put out 117 fires, traveled 28,000 miles and interviewed more than 8000 individuals. Though the number of fires in the district increased 90 per cent in the year, due to burning off land affected by a real estate boom, the area burned over as compared with the previous year was reduced 60 per cent. Here certainly was a remarkable record achieved by organized publicity and public education.

In the State of New York, among many indications of aroused public interest in forest preservation a specially illuminating one is furnished by the orders for trees for reforesting that are pouring into the state conservation department as the season for planting approaches. These orders for seedlings are coming in at an average rate of 100,000 a day. On January 11 the number on order was 8,555,000, which is more than the total number of trees distributed from the state nurseries up to the close of the planting season of 1925 and 1,500,000 more than the number on order a year ago on the same date. A significant feature of the orders is that a large percentage of them comes from landowners who have been planting for several years and have discovered that their plantations are beginning to show that idle land unsuited for other crops can be made profitable by the planting thereof of trees. The actual tangible proof of this fact seems to do more to convince farmers of the practical value of forestry than any amount of theoretical exposition.

It was the practical demonstration of facts before the eyes of the people of Cape Cod that produced the remarkable results noted there. That and the testimony from New York State suggest a valuable hint as to methods that forestry advocates can use to advantage.

## Editorial Notes

Though it requires a certain readjustment of ideas, there is unquestionably something to the statement that the automobile driver who drifts along a highway at fifteen miles an hour is as much of a traffic menace as the speedster, as was contended in the Indiana House of Representatives recently. The issue was raised in connection with a bill to raise the limit to thirty-five miles an hour, to which an amendment was offered to make it forty. In this connection one cannot help feeling that the contention of Todd Stoops, secretary-manager of the Hoosier Motor Club, is justified that the motorist who likes to drive out just to get the air and view the scenery should pick out the side roads and streets for his journey, as here he will find better air, more beautiful scenery and less traffic! But meanwhile one casts thought back, say, two decades, and one recalls what used to be said about those drivers who raced their machines up to twenty-five miles an hour, entirely regardless of public safety. Tempora mutantur.

What is the secret of the Manifold River? That is the question. For it appears that an effort is being made this year to solve this mystery. We read that the river bed of the Manifold, which lies at the southern extremity of the Peak district and just over the Staffordshire border, is dry for a distance of four or five miles from Wetton Mill to Ilam, the river disappearing down a number of sinks or swallets in the river bed. What happens to it? Archeologists are quoted as having expressed the opinion that the water which emerges in Ilam Hall grounds is the same stream, one authority believing that underneath the river bed there are great lakes and caverns. On one occasion, however, "enough coloring matter to color the Thames for a quarter of a mile" was used, and a watch was kept the same day in the Ilam Hall grounds for the appearance of any coloring in the water there, but to no purpose. More extensive tests are being prepared for the next few months. And meanwhile the river's secret still is its secret.

### Practical Forestry Education

## The Diary of a Political Pilgrim

From a London Correspondent in Bulawayo

SOUTHERN RHODESIA is the land which Cecil Rhodes spent so much of his energy and fortune in acquiring, with which he has always been specially associated, and to which he gave his name. Salisbury, in Mashonaland to the north, is the capital. But Bulawayo, the chief city of Matabeleland in the south, was probably nearer to Rhodes' heart, because of its association with the dramatic history of the conquest of the country.

From the time when as a boy he sat dreaming among the diamond diggings of Kimberley, Cecil Rhodes' desire had been set upon the then almost unknown hinterland to the north. Livingstone and a few missionaries and adventurers had penetrated into the interior of Africa. But there was no settled government there, only a welter of native tribes constantly at war with one another and in great measure decimated by the slave trade.

Rhodes wanted to acquire these territories, partly because he believed that they would be better administered by the British than by anybody else, partly because he did not want to see them controlled by Germany or Portugal or the then Transvaal Republic or anybody else, and partly because he wanted to see the highlands peopled by a prosperous and vigorous white population. In 1888, Rhodes succeeded in obtaining the concession from Lobengula, the King of the Matabele, which permitted him to send the pioneer expedition which occupied Mashonaland.

But while his title of entry was derived from Lobengula, the Matabele were the principal impediment to the settlement and pacification of the Mashonaland. The Matabele constituted one of the warrior tribes of Africa. They were organized into regiments, armed with assegais, with which they exercised a reign of terror over their neighbors by means of recurring devastating raids. Lobengula was wise enough to realize that the advent of the white man meant the end of Matabele domination, but he could not persuade his impis to come to terms.

It was not long before the raiding Matabele impis came into collision with the chartered administration at Salisbury in July, 1893. Dr. Jameson, Rhodes' administrator, immediately collected the pioneers, organized them into a loose military formation, marched on Lobengula's kraal at Bulawayo, dispersed the Matabele impis, and took over the government of the whole of Rhodesia south of the Zambezi. It looked as if peaceful development were now assured. But there was to be one more episode of fire and sword.

The Matabele were naturally unwilling to surrender their old ways so easily, and the fatal Jameson raid into the Transvaal in January, 1896, the raid which ruined Rhodes' career as Prime Minister of Cape Colony, prompted them to make an effort to eject the white men from the land. Hearing that the administrator had been defeated and captured by the Transvaalers, they rose secretly and suddenly in March, 1896, and with the Mashonans massacred some hundreds of isolated farmers and miners before the rebellion was put down.

From the time of the Matabele Rebellion to his passing on in 1902, Rhodes devoted almost all his time to the development of Rhodesia. He pressed on with the construction of railways, he encouraged and assisted the immigration of settlers and mining prospectors; he supervised the organization of an efficient civil administration. He laid the foundations of most of the institutions which have made for the later development of the country.

It was during his famous negotiations with the Matabele chiefs during the rebellion, when he went unarmed and almost alone into the hills to meet the indunas to try to induce them to make peace, that Rhodes first came to love

the beauties of the Matoppos Hills. The Matoppos stretch for 150 miles in length by twenty-five to forty in width through the southern end of Matabeleland, a tangled, jumbled mass of rock and tree, hill and valley, almost unfit for human habitation but containing, as Rhodes said, one of the great views of the world.

It was during one of the rides which he took while waiting for the hidden Matabele to come to terms that he discovered the hill crowned with bowlders, now known as the "world's view." He resolved that this kopje should be set aside as a Valhalla for those who had deserved well of their country. And in his will he left some 200,000 acres of his property in the Matoppos as a national park for the people of Rhodesia.

Rhodesia has certainly made rapid forward strides since Rhodes' day. The population has risen from a few thousand whites to 40,000. The railways now stretch from Beira on the Indian Ocean to the South African Union Railways in the south and to the Belgian Congo Railways in the north, and measure more than 2500 miles in length. Minerals have already been exported from the country to a total value of more than £75,000,000. The prospects for farming, for base metal mining, and therefore for immigration are good.

There has been a less steady development on the political side. Rhodes' original title to take over the government of the country was not only the concession from Lobengula. He also obtained a charter from the British Government incorporating a company entitled to administer the territory. The British South African Company remained the government of the country until 1924.

In that year a plebiscite was taken on the question of whether the people of Rhodesia would join the South African Union and become a fifth province within it or whether they would set up as a self-governing colony on their own account. A few years earlier a majority would probably have been found for union, but the formation of the Nationalist Party in South Africa, with its program of eventual secession from the British Commonwealth, made a deep impression on Rhodesia and the vote went eventually for responsible government.

For the last two years, therefore, Southern Rhodesia has been a self-governing community subject only to the supervising authority of the British Government in the affairs of a native population numbering about 900,000. Responsible government usually requires two parties if it is to function properly, and the nucleus of an opposition party seems already to be in sight, though the issues which are to divide the parties are not yet clearly defined.

The ultimate destiny of Southern Rhodesia itself does not seem to be very certain. It hardly appears likely that it can remain indefinitely as it is. Probably it will either become associated with the Union to the south, though public opinion at the moment is strongly opposed to this course, or it will link up with Northern Rhodesia and possibly other territories to the north, as part of a new dominion. Perhaps the whole of these African highlands will be joined together in a loose federation.

The answer will depend upon many things, upon the relative economic development of Rhodesia on the one side and of the Union on the other, on whether these highlands in tropical Africa, peopled with a considerable native population, are able to maintain also a vigorous and increasing white race of high morale and high accomplishments, and most of all, perhaps, upon the capacity of the native races themselves to rise in the scale of civilization. No one can forecast today with assurance what the future of Southeast Africa will be. But that is for tomorrow and not for today.

## The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Moscow

Moscow

MEMBERS of the Russian Communist Party will not be permitted to practice law privately, according to a recent decision of the Central Control Committee, the organization which is authorized to decide questions of party ethics and etiquette. The reason given for this decision was that the private practice of law tempted the Communists to defend the property interests of the wealthier classes and tended to distort their proper class viewpoint. Communists are permitted to act as lawyers under the direction of the State, to conduct prosecutions under the authority of the Justice Commissariat and to act as defenders when they are appointed by the State.

The Soviet authorities have decided temporarily to stop the export of butter. This is a result of the acute butter shortage which has manifested itself in Moscow, Leningrad and other large Russian cities during the last two or three months. During this time the co-operative and state stores have usually been out of butter altogether and state prices on the private market soared to such speculative heights as a dollar a pound and more. Butter has become almost as much of a luxury for Muscovites as lemons, which have been selling as high as 50 cents apiece and are sometimes unobtainable at any price.

Platon Mikhailovitch Kerzhentsev, who was recently replaced by Leo Kameney as Soviet Ambassador to Italy, declared in an interview after his return to Russia that mutual economic interests tended to draw Russia and Italy closer together, notwithstanding the radically different political creeds of the two countries. Mr. Kerzhentsev asserted that Soviet coal and oil products found a good market in Italy. He remarked that credit difficulties interfered with the development of Italian export to the Soviet Union, but added that Italy has established an institute to study methods of trading with Russia which may work out ways and means of solving this problem.

The Soviet State Publishing Company has begun to issue an interesting series of books, showing how the important developments of the Russian Revolution are reflected in the memoirs and histories of prominent anti-Bolshevik leaders. Two volumes have already been published, showing by excerpts from their writing how such men as Alexander Kerensky, Premier of the Provisional Government; Paul Milyukov, leader of the Cadet Party; General Denikin, leader of the anti-Bolshevik movement in South Russia, and others reacted to the March and November revolutions. Subsequent volumes will illustrate the course of the civil war, and also give excerpts from the memoirs of White leaders.

The nationality policy of the Soviet Government aims to recognize not only the large national minorities within the Soviet Union, but also the smaller minority enclaves within these larger minorities. So the Ukraine, with its predominantly Ukrainian population, is granted a separate administrative structure together with the right to make Ukrainian, instead of Russian, the prevalent language in schools, courts and state institutions. But within the Ukraine itself there are regions where the majority of the population is not of Ukrainian nationality. This fact is recognized by a recent decree of the Ukrainian Government, which establishes 353 Russian, 233 German and 123 Jewish Soviets to meet the needs of regions where Russians, German colonists or Jews make up the majority of the population. A Jewish administrative region, roughly similar to an American county, has been formed in Kherson Province and a Greek administrative region on the shore of the Azov Sea.

Vsevolod Meierhold, whose iconoclastic theater attracts students and admirers of expressionistic tendencies in dramatic art from foreign countries, has aroused a storm of controversy and criticism by his unconventional pro-

sentation of Gogol's classical comedy, "Revizor" ("The Inspector-General"). While keeping much of the phrasing and general content of the play, Meierhold stages it in fifteen episodes instead of several acts and radically changes the two chief characters, the Inspector-General himself and the head of the town administration which is under inspection. Meierhold recently held a general discussion of his production, in which he attacked his critics and rallied some of his friends to his defense. One by-product of the furor created by Meierhold's production has been a revival of "The Inspector-General" in its original text and setting, with the distinguished actor of the Art Theater, Chekhov, in the role of the Inspector-General. This performance will be given in the Moscow State Opera House and will also be shown in Leningrad.

The Soviet Government is untiring in its efforts to wean the gypsies from their traditionally nomadic existence and to persuade them to settle down in regular occupations. The latest move in this direction has been the establishment of a gypsy newspaper, the first in the world to be printed in the Romany dialect which the gypsies have always used.

Moscow and Leningrad have practically exchanged places, so far as population is concerned, according to the census returns. Before the war Leningrad (then St. Petersburg) had 2,000,000 inhabitants, as against Moscow's 1,600,000. Now Moscow has a little over 2,000,000 citizens, while Leningrad has between 1,600,000 and 1,700,000. No doubt the shift of some 400,000 inhabitants from Leningrad to Moscow is largely explained by the transfer of the capital and all the government institutions to the latter city. This took place in 1918. The census, which has now been completed, so far as the cities and towns are concerned, shows that Kiev, with a population of 493,000, is the largest city in the Ukraine and probably the third largest in the Soviet Union. Kiev outstrips the population of the capital of the Ukraine, Kharkov, by approximately 90,000.

## Letters to the Editor

"Preserving the Negro Spirituals"  
To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:  
I agree with the article in the MONITOR, "Preserving the Negro Spirituals," for as a member of the Negro race and a daughter of ex-slaves, I feel that I know the heart of those old-time Negroes as I do that of the Negro today. Prayer was the heart of the Negro slaves or the "method of their warfare," as they expressed it. They attributed their freedom to secret prayers. It was a common thing for slaves to steal away in large numbers at night to pray for their freedom and for that of their children's children. They knew that God is the only Master. The miracles performed by some in protection from injustice were beautiful, and such events taught their children the power of prayer. Moreover, not one iota of it has been lost. There have been no hymns of hate in the hearts of the Negroes of the past, nor will there ever be. And as to the preservation of the Negro spirituals, they are already preserved. They have been by the Hampton and Tuskegee institutions for many years and they are sung at the State Normal School at Montgomery, Ala., and other schools.

Indeed, they have been sung all over the world and have always been a blessing to the Nation, the race and the singer.

There is a conference held in Tuskegee every winter. In this conference all classes of educational thinkers are represented. There is so much general love expressed there that the most prejudiced thoughts have been changed to love and helpfulness.  
C. M. F. E.  
Detroit, Mich.